

SDP clashes with Liberals over candidate choice

By Ian Bradley

Leading members of the Social Democratic Party are angry about the way they are being treated by the Liberal Party in the forthcoming Warrington by-election.

Some senior Liberals have said that the party would stand down in favour of the SDP, but only if it put up one of its leading figures as candidate. There is particular anger in the SDP over a reported remark by Sir Trevor Jones, the leader of the Liberal group on Liverpool City Council, that Mrs Shirley Williams should stand.

Other Liberals have indicated that they would be satisfied with the choice of Professor David Marquand, the former Labour MP for Ashfield.

Mr William Rodgers, a member of the SDP's collective leadership, said yesterday that it would be outrageous if the Liberals tried to dictate the choice of SDP candidate.

The potentially damaging clash between Liberals and Social Democrats comes just after an appeal by Sir David Steel, the Liberal leader, to the SDP to build up faith with the SDP and not indulge in one-upmanship.

In a letter sent out to chairmen of local constituency associations before the Warrington by-election was announced, Mr Steel called for swift arrangements with the SDP on fighting by-elections. He wrote: "It would clearly undermine all our political efforts to construct an alliance if we both found ourselves fighting the same by-election in opposition to each other."

Mr Rodgers met members of the SDP's North Cheshire provisional area party on Saturday and will report today to the SDP's steering committee that he has been to fight the by-election.

There will be a meeting of the steering committee on June 10, the formal decision likely to be taken.

The interim rules of the party, the national committee has the authority for by-elections recognized area parties set up. However, Mr Rodgers made clear that the SDP's area parties would like the area party. He said: "We will not foist a candidate on them, but we will help them have a choice."

He added that he thought it was unlikely that Mr Roy Jenkins would want to stand for the seat, but he did not dismiss the possibility that Mrs Shirley Williams might be a candidate.

"If we thought we could win with Shirley, then we would certainly put her up, but obviously it would not be a good thing to lose with Shirley," he contended.

He contended that the SDP is likely to have a hard fight at Warrington as the local Labour Party is likely to put up a moderate rather than a left-wing candidate. At the last election Sir Thomas Williams, the Labour MP whose appointment as a circuit judge has caused the by-election, had a majority of 10,274.

Mr Rodgers said that he thought it would be a good idea to have a candidate with local links. One man who would meet that requirement and who was being mentioned yesterday as a possible candidate is Mr David Williams, Sir Thomas's son and a recent recruit to the SDP.

Mr Williams, aged 36, a barrister, said that he was willing to stand as SDP candidate in Warrington if the party wanted.

Mr David Harrison, the SDP organizer for North Cheshire, said that he did not know Mr Williams and thought the local party would want to choose someone who was well known to them.



Mr. David Williams: Willing to stand.

Healey sets out seven steps for economic recovery

By a Staff Reporter

A seven-point plan to restore Britain's ailing economy was announced last night by Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party.

He told a meeting of the Post Office Engineering Union in Blackpool that interest rates should be cut immediately to 10 per cent.

That would bring down mortgage rates and get more houses built, reduce the cost of new investment and holding stocks and bring down the value of the pound.

He also advocated putting sea oil money into building roads, railways, ports and telecommunications, reducing the damage done to services, giving new jobs more public help, aiding industrial training, cutting the National Insurance surcharge so it was cheaper to provide jobs, and cutting value-added tax.

Mr Healey called for a long-term programme and urged the need for a national plan, the reform and strengthening of the National Enterprise Board, greater industrial democracy, development agencies for each of the English regions and a National Investment Bank.

He was also careful to emphasize the need for a consensus between the Labour Party and the trade union movement.

Mr Healey also made a thinly veiled attack on Mr Wedgwood Benn, his main contender for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party.

He said: "You will not solve the problem of Britain in one week, simply by abolishing the House of Lords and cutting Britain off from 40 per cent of her export markets."



These boots were made for touring: The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, showing off his latest acquisition at Simonton rodeo in Texas, where he is promoting tourism.

Government considers proscribing the UDA

From Tim Jones Belfast

The Government is giving serious consideration to proscribing the Ulster Defence Association, the largest of the Protestant paramilitary forces in Northern Ireland.

That was confirmed yesterday by Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who said the UDA's status was being re-examined in view of the arms find last week at the group's headquarters.

The news was immediately welcomed by Mr John Hume, leader of the mainly Catholic Social and Democratic Labour Party, which has been campaigning for the UDA to be declared an illegal organization.

"If the security forces claim to be even-handed, then they must be seen to be so," he said.

Pressure for the UDA to be banned came after police discovered six home-made Stirling-type automatic weapons, a Thompson sub-machine gun, a .45 revolver and more than 500 rounds of ammunition at the organization's East Belfast base.

Police followed up that raid and on Saturday discovered two rifles, a home-made sub-machine gun, two gun magazines, a sawn-off shotgun and ammunition in a house in a Protestant area.

Mr Andy Tyrie, leader of the UDA, said there may have been a case for banning his organization a few years ago, but since then its violence has greatly diminished. "We do not instigate violence and exist to protect Protestant communities if they are attacked," he said.

Mr Tyrie claimed that some army officers favoured selective assassinations of IRA gunmen. He said he agreed with them.

Mr Atkins, who was speaking on the BBC radio programme *The World at One*, defended the use of the plastic bullet which has killed and injured several people since its introduction as a riot control weapon. In the opinion of the security forces, he said, the plastic bullet was the best way of controlling riots using a minimum of force.

"You talk of people being killed and hurt by plastic bullets, but don't forget the policemen and the soldiers who have been hurt or killed by petrol bombs, the nail bombs and the acid bombs and by the blast bombs that are constantly thrown at them. Far more policemen and soldiers have been injured than the people who have been throwing these things at them."

Mr Atkins was also critical of senior church leaders like Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, for suggesting that the H-Block crisis could be solved if the British Government was more flexible.

It was well meaning, but it was wishful thinking because the prisoners had made clear over and over again that they are only after one thing and that is political status, Mr Atkins said.

It was significant that no foreign government had asked Britain to agree to the demands. "They know that if we were to concede that principle we would be giving a licence to terrorism all over the world," Mr Atkins said.

In Londonderry yesterday the Provisional IRA gunmen shot dead by a plainclothes soldier during a gun battle on Thursday, were buried. Thousands of people attended the funeral of Mr Charles Maguire, aged 21, and Mr George McBrearty, aged 23, who had been named as members of the Derry Brigade of the IRA.

Ten arrested after Dublin march

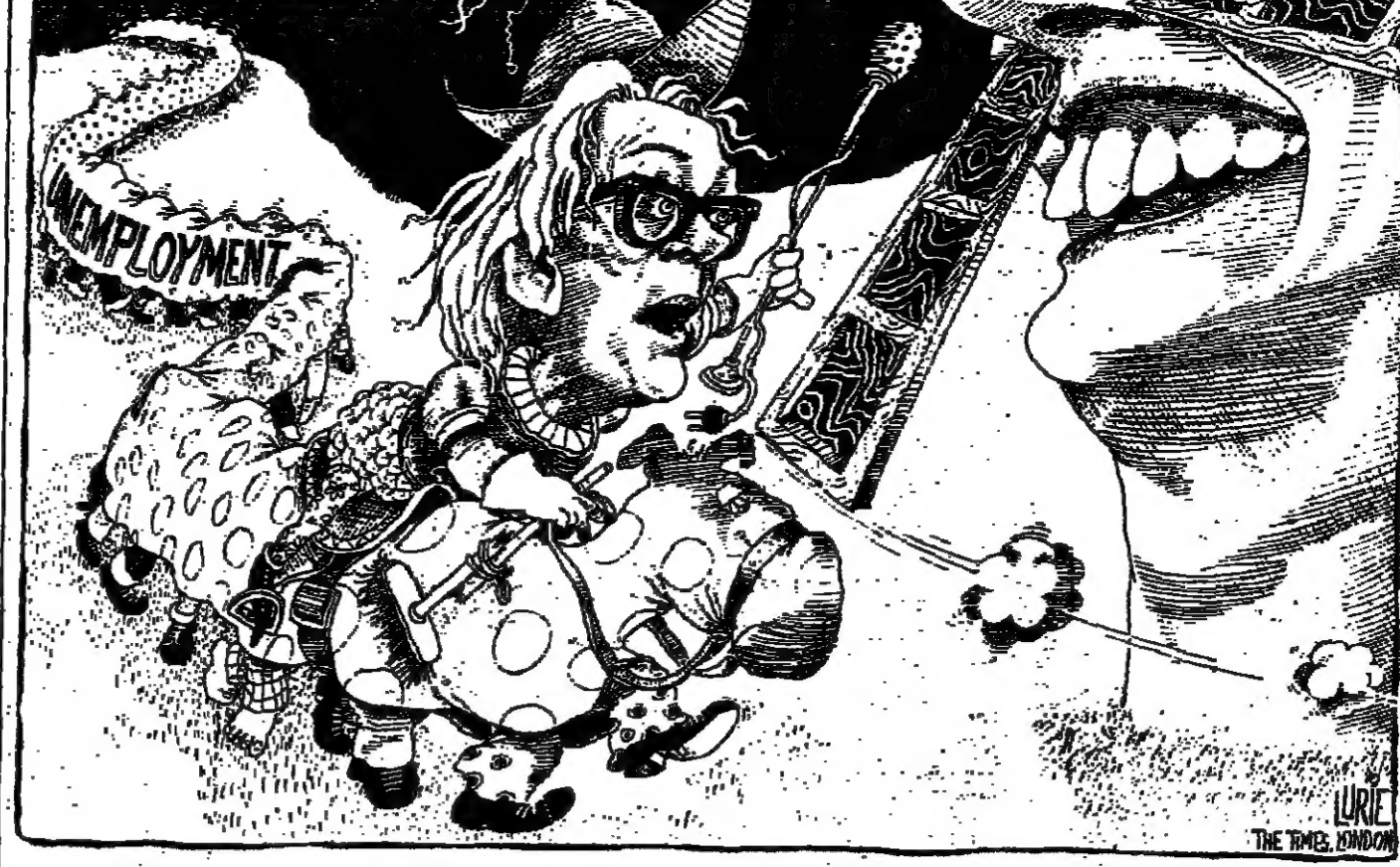
Ten people will appear in court in Dublin this morning following incidents after Saturday's march in Dublin in support of the republican prisoners in the H-Blocks.

About 5,000 people took part in an orderly march from St Stephens Green to the General Post Office in O'Connell Street, the traditional rallying point for Irish republicans since 1916 when it was the headquarters of the Easter Rising.

After the demonstration, however, police said that 10 people, including five from Northern Ireland, were arrested.

At the rally outside the Post Office Mrs Bernadette McAliskey, the former Westminster MP, urged support for the nine republican prisoners who are standing as candidates in the Republic of Ireland's general election on June 11. Four prisoners who are on hunger strike in the Maze prison are among the candidates.

LURIE'S OPINION



Tilting at windmills.

Supporters rally round job-hungry marchers

By Louis Heren

The People's March for Jobs marched from Hyde Park to Trafalgar Square yesterday leading one of the largest demonstrations in London for many years, and certainly the most orderly and good-humoured.

Two hours after the marchers arrived in the square their supporters, with banners flying, were still moving down Piccadilly.

The police estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 people walked this last leg, while up to 50,000 more waited in Trafalgar Square.

Policemen lined the route at about five-yard intervals; but their presence was almost unnecessary. Some smiled benignly at the passing thousands, comforted lost children and directed onlookers to the nearest public convenience.

The Communist Party appeared to make a determined effort to take over the march—every card-carrying member in the Home Counties must have been present carrying *Morning Star* placards—but the vast majority of the demonstrators were trade unionists and Labour Party supporters.

Speaking at the rally in Hyde Park, Mr Michael Foot, the leader of the Labour Party, said: "The People's March of 1981 will take its place in British history, alongside the other famous names in the record of the people's protest and revolt against mass injustice—the Jarrow March, yes, and some other names too, Peterloo, Tolpuddle and many more."

"We in the Labour movement are determined to restore the practical ideal of full employment to the central place it must hold in any civilised society."

Mr Foot said that never before in the history of this country had so many people been actually registered as wholly unemployed. The underlying increase in unemployment last month was more than 60,000, which was like wiping out the whole labour force of a town like Middlesbrough or Norwich in one month.

Mr Richard Holme, president of the Liberal Party, said that every Western country faced unemployment because of structural changes and world recession, but Britain was unique. The Tory Government was using unemployment as its main economic strategy.

The Tories had deliberately increased unemployment to bring down wage demands and to break the spirit of the working people. They had sown the wind and would reap the whirlwind of bitterness, social division and hardship.

The highest priority for the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance was to put forward realistic plans for a 10-year strategy for full employment.

There were other speakers, most of them inaudible; but the march and not speeches, was the event. Judging from the union banners, the supporters of the People's March came from every part of Britain.

As the procession passed the Ritz Hotel, which is celebrating its 75 years of high living, someone shouted: "Make the rich pay for the crisis." Not one curious face appeared at the discreetly curtained windows, and in Waterloo Place the Athenaeum Club was similarly incurious.

Most of the capital's activists and cranks must have been attracted to the event; but the marchers from Liverpool, Yorkshire and Wales appeared to be mainly interested in jobs. This was best demonstrated on Saturday at a reception for them given by the Greater London Council in County Hall.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the Labour leader of the GLC, said that it was the first time 50 years that ordinary people had got into the building. The applause was polite, and a distant rumbling suggested that Herbert Morrison was turning in his grave.

The loudest applause was given to Mr Harry McShane, who as national secretary of the National Unemployed Workers' Movement had led more than one hunger march to London in the thirties. He was 90 years old, and unlike Mr Livingstone, who wore a marcher's T-shirt, he was in his best Sunday suit and his shoes were highly polished.

Mr McShane had quit the Communist party in 1952 because, he believed that the workers and not the politicians should control their own destiny.

This was the genuine voice of British Populism, and I suspect that he spoke for most of the marchers. Many of them said that they would go on marching until something was done, and they meant it.

Warning by railmen of strife ahead

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

The Government received a warning yesterday from Mr Sidney Weighell, the railwaymen's leader, that his public sector pay dispute was not yet over. He made a thinly veiled threat of industrial action if the 7 per cent pay offer was not improved.

Speaking to branch secretaries in Ayr, Mr Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR), argued that "ability to pay" should not determine the level of wage rises due for 180,000 workers in the industry.

His words came on the eve of an unofficial strike action on parts of the Southern Region by train drivers protesting at cuts in service being introduced today by British Rail Services into Waterloo from the south and south-west coasts are now expected to run normally, but some disruption is likely on the central and south-eastern divisions.

All three rail unions are to meet tomorrow to coordinate their campaign against proposed cuts in commuter and inter-city services, and tension was heightened by the NUR leader's remarks yesterday.

"Railway workers pay in the present round cannot be conditional on the ability of the industry to pay adequate wages if a sense of grave injustice is to be avoided. It has to emerge there could be industrial strife."

Industrial action was not wanted by anybody, but occasionally it was forced upon the union, he said. "I hope that this will not be the case. It need not if the management and the Government accept the responsibility of conducting the affairs of our industry which ensures that the people who run it, 24 hours of every day, through all seasons and difficulties of operating worn-out equipment, are paid a reasonable wage."

Mr John Garnett, its director, said yesterday: "We must resist any further legislation during the next three years so that all of us in industry and commerce can concentrate on obtaining the cooperation of all employees in the creation of wealth, upon which the future of the nation depends."

Writing in the *Society's* monthly journal, *Industrial Society*, he takes to task those who advocate more legal action to tackle difficulties over industrial relations. "Many such people are not involved in the day-to-day creation of goods and services, but hold conceptual views on what should be done, based on what is said to have taken place in other countries."

Backing for man who exposed drug group

By a Staff Reporter

An all-party group of some 20 MPs has written to the Home Office to support an application for residence by Mr Stanley Adams, the businessman who exposed trading practices at Hoffman-La Roche, the international drugs company.

Mr Adams is facing among Mr Adams's supporters that Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, will use his discretion to grant Mr Adams a British passport on the grounds that he is a political refugee.

"Of course I am pleased about the application for residence," Mr Adams said yesterday. "But frankly, what does that give me? It is nationality that gives me the right to apply for and be accepted for a job."

Mr Adams, aged 53, who is trying to build a new home in Britain with his three daughters, said that with 2,500,000 unemployed, he would be very unlikely to obtain a job without a British passport.

Among three supporting Mr Adams's application for residence are Mr Peter Archer, QC, Labour MP for Warley West, and former Solicitor General Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Information Technology. Mr Maurice Macmillan, Conservative MP for Farnham, and Mr John Prescott, Labour MP for Kingston-upon-Hull.

There are also several European MPs and others outside Parliament including Sir John Foster, QC, chairman of Justice, law reform group, and Mr Eric Moonman, former Labour MP and now director of the Centre for Contemporary Studies.

Mr Adams arrived in Britain at the beginning of this year after spending the last five years trying unsuccessfully to establish a new business in Italy, after being banned from Switzerland.

He faced imprisonment, an £8,000 fine and a five-year ban from Switzerland after his disclosures led to Hoffman-La Roche being fined £250,000 by the EEC for breaching EEC law on competition. That fine was reduced on appeal.

UNION CHIEF EXCUSES THATCHER

Mr Terence O'Neill, President of the Bakers, Food and Allied Workers' Union yesterday attacked Sir Harold Wilson and Mr James Callaghan, former Labour prime ministers, for their high unemployment figures.

He said that it was too easy to use Mrs Margaret Thatcher as a scapegoat. Mr O'Neill, a left-winger known in the trade union movement for his original views, was opening the annual conference of the union, which has 44,000 members, in Bridlington, Humberside.

He told delegates that the answer to unemployment would not come by blaming this Government.

He said: "Too many union leaders and Labour Party leaders stand up at conferences and shout 'Thatcher, Thatcher', as though Margaret Thatcher invented unemployment."

"In actual fact we had a grave unemployment situation in this country before Margaret Thatcher."

"The only thing that has happened under Thatcher is that she has pressed the button that accelerated unemployment figures which were already too bad under Labour governments."

"It is too easy to go on television and use Thatcher as some kind of scapegoat."

Delegates approved an executive motion which gave them the right to nominate and elect the union's candidates for elections of the Labour Party's leader and deputy leader.

They will vote today on the union's preference for the deputy leadership. It is expected that Mr Wedgwood Benn will get the nomination. Mr Joseph Marino, general secretary of the union, strongly urged support in his annual report for Mr Benn.

Delegates at the conference have nominated five other Labour MPs for the post: Mr John Silkin, Mr Denis Healey, Mr Michael Foot, Mr Peter Shore and Mr Neil Kinnock.

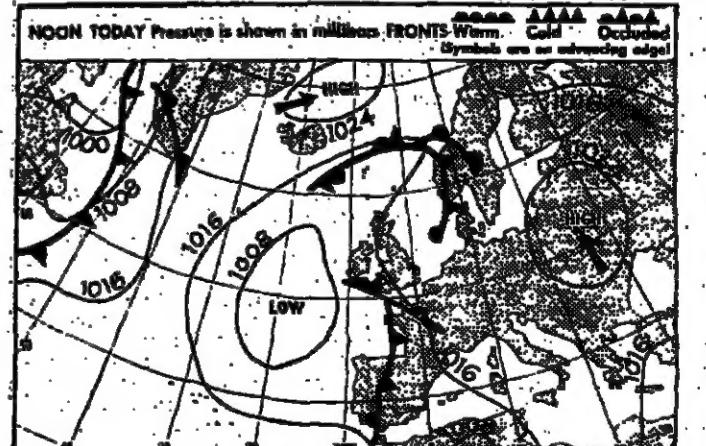
Standstill sought in union law

The Industrial Society, an independent body bringing together unions and management, has come out against any further changes in trade union law until after the next general election.

Mr John Garnett, its director, said yesterday: "We must resist any further legislation during the next three years so that all of us in industry and commerce can concentrate on obtaining the cooperation of all employees in the creation of wealth, upon which the future of the nation depends."

Writing in the *Society's* monthly journal, *Industrial Society*, he takes to task those who advocate more legal action to tackle difficulties over industrial relations. "Many such people are not involved in the day-to-day creation of goods and services, but hold conceptual views on what should be done, based on what is said to have taken place in other countries."

WEATHER FORECAST



TODAY
Sun rises: 4.49 am. Sun sets: 9.08 pm.
Moon rises: 4.35 am. Moon sets: 7.43 pm.

New moon: tomorrow.
Lighting up: 9.38 pm to 4.18 am.
High water: London Bridge, 1.12 am, 6.9m; 1.50 pm, 7.2m.
Avonmouth, 6.57 am, 13.3m; 6.22 pm, 13.3m.
Dover, 10.38 am, 6.5m; 10.39 pm, 6.7m.
Hull, 6.2 am, 7.3m; 6.12 pm, 7.6m.
Liverpool, 10.57 am, 9.4m; 11.26 pm, 9.5m.
1st = 8.304m. 1m = 3.2808ft.

Pressure will remain high to the east of Britain as frontal troughs approach SW areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London SE England, Midlands N Wales: Mainly dry, sunny periods, possibly thundery rain later: wind variable becoming E or S light; max temp 20° to 23°C (68° to 72°F), cooler on coasts.
East Angles, E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Dry, sunny periods, coastal fog patches: wind variable becoming E or S light; max temp 16° to 19°C (61° to 65°F).

Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Briefly dry, sunny periods, some thundery rain with hill and coastal fog; wind mainly E, light or moderate, freshening later: max temp 16° to 19°C (61° to 65°F).

Lake District, Central N, NW England, SW Scotland: Mainly dry, sunny periods, isolated showers, heavy and thundery at times: wind S backing, ESE, light or moderate; max temp 16° to 18°C (61° to 64°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland: mainly dry, sunny periods, isolated showers, heavy and thundery at times: wind S backing, ESE, light or moderate; max temp 16° to 18°C (61° to 64°F).

Sea passage: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind S backing SE, light increasing moderate; sea smooth or slight.

English Channel (E): Wind SE moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, backing SE, moderate; sea slight.

OUTLOOK for tomorrow and Wednesday: Sunny intervals and showers, heavy and thundery at times, probably some longer outbreaks of rain tomorrow; temperatures near normal.

Sat 2nd June: Wind S, backing SE, light increasing moderate; sea smooth or slight.

English Channel (E): Wind SE moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, backing SE, moderate; sea slight.

SATURDAY
London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 16°C (61°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 13°C (55°F); Humidity: 7 pm, 64 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 2.6hr. Bar. mean sea levels, 7 pm 1010.6 millibars, falling.

YESTERDAY
London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 22°C (72°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 13°C (55°F); Humidity: 7 pm, 64 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, 2.6hr. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 2.6hr. Bar. mean sea levels, 7 pm 1010.6 millibars, falling.

WORLD REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun.

City	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Algeria	23	SE	Partly
Amsterdam	17	SE	Partly
Athens	24	SE	Partly
Bombay	29	SE	Partly
Buenos Aires	25	SE	Partly
Calcutta	30	SE	Partly
Cairo	28	SE	Partly
Cardiff	16	SE	Partly
Chennai	30	SE	Partly
Copenhagen	16	SE	Partly
Dublin	16	SE	Partly
Hong Kong	28	SE	Partly
London	16	SE	Partly
Lyons	16	SE	Partly
Madrid	24	SE	Partly
Moscow	16	SE	Partly
Paris	16	SE	Partly
Rangoon	28	SE	Partly
Rome	24	SE	Partly
Singapore	28	SE	Partly
Tokyo	24	SE	Partly
Yokohama	24	SE	Partly

Inquiry call on Ripper squad sex allegation

By Richard Ford

Two MPs have demanded an independent inquiry into the five-and-a-half-year police hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper after allegations of a sexual relationship between three Ripper case policemen and a woman television journalist, who denies the charges.

The allegation is that the officers might have been persuaded to reveal information in exchange for sex and is said to have been made by Detective Sergeant Roy Dodsworth after he resigned from West Yorkshire police last year. He was fined £750 and ordered to pay £400 costs last week when he admitted breaking the Official Secrets Act.

West Yorkshire police and the county's police authority refused last night to confirm or deny the claims. A spokesman for West Midlands police, whose Chief Constable, Sir Philip Knights is already carrying out an inquiry also refused to comment on the allegations made in the *News of the World* yesterday.

But Mr Thomas Torney, Labour MP for Bradford, South, and Mr Robert Cryer, Labour MP for Kesteven, said it was disquieting that the police should be investigating allegations made against themselves.

Mr Torney said: "These are terrible allegations and very serious. I have called for an independent inquiry into the Ripper investigation and in view of these claims that is more urgent than ever. I want to make it clear that I am not saying I believe these claims but the public mind should be put at ease."

Sir Philip was asked by the West Yorkshire police authority in April to investigate "certain allegations" made against Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, and other unnamed senior officers.

It is understood, though not confirmed, that the move came after a complaint about the police inquiry into the hunt for the Ripper. The decision to call in Sir Philip, which was taken after discussions with the Home Office, was made on behalf of the authority by the three members appointed to deal with urgent matters, and is apparently unconnected with Mr Dodsworth's separate allegations.

One of them, Mr Kenneth Davison, former chairman of the police committee, said: "I saw Sir Philip in London at the beginning of May and he said he had not completed his investigation and was waiting to see when it would be completed. I can make no comment at all on the report in the *News of the World*."

During the 15-day trial of Mr Peter Sutcliffe at the Central Criminal Court, Det Sgt Colla Moore from West Midlands police was in the court for several days. He was an observer on behalf of Sir Philip.

Mr Cryer said the nature and subject of the investigation needed to be made public: "There is a basic need for a statement from West Yorkshire police or Sir Philip to give a background to what is going on. If these allegations are true then I think there has to be an impartial inquiry. Even if they are not true, there is a need for an independent investigation."

Both Mr Cryer and Mr Torney have put down questions to the Home Secretary, concerning the strength and efficiency of West Yorkshire police.

AT THE RESORTS

24 hours to 6 pm, May 31

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Scarborough	16	SE	Partly
Bournemouth	17	SE	Partly
Cardiff	16	SE	Partly
London	16	SE	Partly
Manchester	16	SE	Partly
Newcastle	16	SE	Partly
Nottingham	16	SE	Partly
Sheffield	16	SE	Partly
Southampton	16	SE	Partly
Stoke-on-Trent	16	SE	Partly
Torquay	16	SE	Partly
Walsley	16	SE	Partly

OVERSEAS TRAVELLING PRICES

From	To	Class	Price
London	Paris	1st	£12.00
London	Paris	2nd	£8.00
London	Paris	3rd	£5.00
London	Paris	4th	£3.00
London	Paris	5th	£2.00
London	Paris	6th	£1.00
London	Paris	7th	£0.50
London	Paris	8th	£0.25
London	Paris	9th	£0.10
London	Paris	10th	£0.05

Published daily except Sunday, January 1, December 24 and 25 and Good Friday. All prices are in pounds sterling. All fares are subject to change without notice. All fares are subject to change without notice.

Midland Tariff Changes.

From 6th June 1981, Midland Bank's Personal Account Tariff will change. Most of our personal customers will not be affected, others will find their charges will increase. Whichever the case, full details will be included with your next statement or can be obtained from your local Midland branch.

Midland Bank

Midland Bank Limited

The Holmes disclosures



Mr David Holmes (left) as the best man at Mr Thorpe's first marriage in June 1968 to Caroline Allpass—and more recently.

How killing talk began again, by Thorpe's best man

By Staff Reporters

Mr David Holmes, the former close friend of Mr Jeremy Thorpe and his co-defendant at the Old Bailey in 1979, describes in his confession yesterday several occasions when Mr Thorpe told him he wanted Mr Norman Scott killed. He became obsessed about it during the February 1974 election when the Liberal leader was invited to help to form a coalition Government with Mr Edward Heath.

Mr Holmes, like Mr Thorpe, was acquitted of conspiracy to murder. Mr Thorpe was also acquitted of incitement to murder.

In his statement to the *News of the World*, Mr Holmes says the first time he heard of Mr Scott was in Mr Thorpe's room at the House of Commons at the winter of 1968 when he had meetings with Mr Thorpe and Mr Peter Bessell "about the problem of this lunatic boy".

At the third meeting he says Mr Thorpe was "frantic about the way he was being treated. He wanted Mr Scott out of the way, a job in Monopoly, anything, anywhere; and if all else failed he should be killed."

Mr Holmes says: "Bessell and I found ourselves asking Jeremy if you seriously suggested that he should be killed? And Jeremy was saying 'Yes I am'."

He and Mr Bessell ridiculed the idea. It was just not possible. Mr Holmes says that apart from suggestion of death, the account previously given by Mr Bessell is correct in saying there was talk of someone breaking Mr Scott's neck and disposing of the body down a mine shaft.

In this Mr Bessell says Mr Thorpe got up to demonstrate how it was easy to break someone's neck.

There was another excitable period early in 1969 when Mr Thorpe said several times he wanted Mr Scott out of the way. They even talked about it on the telephone, but later were more careful, particularly after one of Mr Holmes's business partners found a bug planted in the office. It was an absurd situation. Those who were Jeremy's friends had to accept the burden of trying to help him. If they had not he might have gone elsewhere and this might have led to even greater disaster.

Scott 'made nuisance of himself'

Apart from the period at the beginning of 1969 Mr Thorpe's marriage to Caroline in 1968 made a big difference. She knew all about Mr Scott long before they were married and joined in discussions with Mr Holmes and Mr Thorpe. She worked at Sotheby's in the art world and was quite sophisticated about eccentric friendships.

Mr Holmes says he did not become involved in the Scott problem again until just before the February election in 1974 when Mr Scott moved into Mr Thorpe's constituency and made a nuisance of himself talking about his supposed grievances against Mr Thorpe. Mr Holmes went to see Lord Goodman and that wise man advised him to ignore it all but as the year went on this became impossible. Mr Thorpe was under great strain with the two elections and

the prospect of Liberal participation in government. He received endless telephone calls from Mr Thorpe in which he was near despair. He had become as obsessed with Mr Scott as Mr Scott was with him. He was on the phone to Mr Holmes about it twice or more times a week.

It was in the period between February and October general elections that he returned to the theme of killing Mr Scott. He could not say how serious Mr Thorpe was. "Whether he would have gone ahead if I'd found someone prepared to do it, I don't know." He doubted very much whether Mr Thorpe would have instructed anybody to kill Mr Scott but eventually the idea emerged of looking for someone to frighten, or intimidate Mr Scott and he, Holmes, finally agreed to do that.



Mr Le Mesurier: Go between.



Mr Scott: A period of quiet.

This is what he had in mind when he talked with Mr John Le Mesurier the South Wales business acquaintance, at the end of 1974. Mr Mesurier, whom he describes as a man of generosity, offered to help. Through him he met Mr George Deakin who eventually brought in the airline pilot Mr Andrew Newton who shot Mr Scott's dog.

It was all this history which made the incitement charge against Mr Thorpe true, says Mr Holmes, a charge which the jury rejected on 22 June 1979 without hearing Mr Holmes's testimony.

The jury deliberated for 51 hours and 59 minutes and the court case lasted over six weeks. The story, according to

the prosecution, began in 1961 when Mr Thorpe began a homosexual affair with Mr Scott which later seemed to imperil Mr Thorpe's political ascendancy and Mr Scott pestered the MP.

In October 1975 Mr Newton killed Mr Scott's dog but, said the prosecution, failed to kill the man. A year after he was convicted of an armed offence and on his release from prison received £5,000 from Mr Le Mesurier, the court was told, which was alleged to be half the price for the job.

The prosecution case put Mr Bessell, former Liberal MP, in the witness box first to describe how he had tried to remove the threat of Mr Scott by paying and helping him out of difficulties. He claimed Mr Thorpe held him of his homosexuality and he was pressed when the idea first rose of killing Mr Scott.

Defence aimed to discredit witnesses

The theme of the defence was to punch holes in the reliability of the main witnesses. The court was told Mr Bessell had told his story to *The Sunday Telegraph* of the immunity given to him as a witness and his disappearance from Britain after his business career failed.

Mr Scott's psychiatric treatment was raised in court with the suggestion that the security affair he described had not taken place. When the time came for the defendants to give evidence themselves Mr Deakin was the only one to do so. The other three elected to use their right not to speak.

Urged to return a unanimous verdict, the nine men and three women on the jury rapidly decided against the incitement charge, based as it was only on Mr Bessell's word. The main issue took much longer and eventually the question of reasonable doubt and the quality of the prosecution witnesses persuaded all in favour of the defendants.

Mr Holmes, who comes from the Yorkshire mill town of Cleckfhampton, won a scholarship from grammar school to Trinity College, Oxford, where he met Mr Thorpe. After a short military service he went into business in the North of England and made an impression on the Manchester business community. He specialised in tax and finance and was at one time a director of 24 limited companies. He also did voluntary work as a prison visitor.

When Mr Thorpe became Party treasurer he appointed Mr Holmes as one of his honorary deputies. The appointments ceased when Mr Thorpe became Party leader in 1967 but Mr Holmes remained close to Mr Thorpe and was a familiar figure at Liberal conferences.

At the time of the trial in 1979, Mr Holmes was described as a business and tax consultant. Earlier this year, in January, he was described as managing a roller disco in Camden, north London, when he was convicted of his involvement in an immoral purpose and fined £25 by West London magistrates.

Leading article, page 15

Guidelines offer sound ideas to deaf viewers

By Kenneth Gosling

Guidelines on the provision of sub-titling for deaf viewers have been produced at Southampton University after three years' research.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority had a share in commissioning the research, which was believed to be the most extensive undertaken into the preparation and presentation of sub-titles for the deaf and hard of hearing.

The techniques it describes may have relevance to second language captioning of television and film material, the IBA says.

The authority says it also hopes to extend captioning to live programmes, the royal wedding is an example, and to set up an international caption exchange project.

One of the difficulties concerning the time it takes to caption programmes. One hour of captions takes 20 to 35 man hours to prepare. Another is that the Palantype style titles, such as Mr Jack Ashley, the deaf MP, has used to follow debates on a screen, do not accurately represent the English language.

"It is a shorthand form that takes a bit of getting used to," a spokesman for the authority said. "There is a lot of work involved in computer processing the report on the researchers' recommendations that sound effects should be captioned, for example, roar from crowd. Flashing characters are recommended for 'rhythmic' sound effects, like knock knock, ding dong, tap tap."

Humour is hard to deal with so much from editing that they are best left alone. As for transcribing dialect, the resources for transcribing such felicitous phrases as "e 'im on 'is 'ead" are extremely limited.

Idioms are also hard to handle. A readily available translation, if available, should be used. "He gets my goat" becomes "he annoys me".

Copies of the guidelines are available from IBA Engineering Information Services, Crawley Court, Winchester, Hampshire, SO2 2QA, or Independent Television Companies Association, Knizton House, 56, Mortimer Street, London W1N 8AN.

Trains lose first class

Thousands of rail passengers in the West Midlands and the North-west will lose first-class travel facilities from today.

London Midland Region has decided it can no longer charge first-class fares on the aging trains used for many non-InterCity services.

Among services which will become second class only are those between Liverpool, Crewe and Manchester, Manchester to Birmingham, Chester to Wolverhampton, and Shrewsbury to Aberystwyth.

TEACHERS REBEL ON CANE BAN

More than 1,800 Derbyshire teachers have declared an unofficial dispute with the county council after the county's education committee decided to ban caning in schools from today.

The Derbyshire Federation of Schoolteachers have declared the dispute because of the lack of consultation by the committee over the ban. Mr Bryan Enfield, the Secretary of Chesterfield, said: "There will be a freeze on the present situation and a status quo".

Companies gain in new sick pay plan

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Families with children will still be worse off when the breadwinner is sick under the Government's revised proposals to transfer responsibility for sick pay from the state to employers. The controversial plan is to be discussed by a Cabinet committee today.

Employers are, however, being offered more compensation, and in the hope of winning the cooperation of doctors it is proposed to end the signing of short-term sickness certificates. Confidential papers to be discussed by the Cabinet's H Committee on home and social affairs today indicate that opposition is still expected from Conservative backbench MPs to the preferred solution for compensating employers.

But officials at the Department of Health and Social Security hope that the eventual net saving to the public sector, borrowing requirement of £25m from the new scheme could be used to increase employers' compensation further after legislation is introduced. That would be opposed by the Treasury, which has seen much of the saving proposed in the

original scheme whittled away to no effect in previous attempts to win the employers' support. In February, the Government abandoned all hope of introducing the scheme next year because of overwhelming opposition from industry, led by the Confederation of British Industry.

The basic scheme, first proposed in a Green Paper in April 1980, is unaltered in the new plans. Employers would still be required by law to pay sick employees a flat-rate weekly sum during the first eight weeks of illness.

The sum itself has been raised from the £30 originally proposed, to £37 a week from April, 1983. There would be no extra money for non-working wives or children, as there is under the present sickness benefit rules of the national insurance scheme.

But two new options for compensating employers for the extra wage costs involved are set out in a draft consultative paper, which will be published later this month if approved by the H Committee today, with an accompanying memorandum

from Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services. The first new option, referred to as Mark III, would allow employers to deduct half the payments made to sick employees from their monthly reimbursements of national insurance contributions. In addition, there would be an across-the-board reduction in employers' contribution rates of 0.525 per cent.

The second new option, Mark IV, would offer two levels of reduction in employers' contribution rates. All would receive a standard reduction of 0.5 per cent, the level originally proposed in last year's Green Paper, with an extra "high risk" reduction of 0.4 per cent for small companies and industries with high sickness rates.

Both options would cost the Exchequer £600m a year in compensation to employers, and the Mark III option meets more closely the actual sickness experience of individual concerns.

But Mr Jenkin's preferred option is the Mark IV proposal, which would be based on the simplicity, and because it would save 5,000 Civil Service posts,

1,000 more than Mark III. Mr Jenkin admits in his memorandum that the preferred option will have disadvantages, including having to justify an arbitrary boundary between "high risk" industries and the rest.

That is why Mr Jenkin wants to seek outside views by publishing the draft consultative paper.

The Mark III option is a modification of the proposal made by the CBI in February that employers should be allowed to deduct the whole of sickness payments made under the new scheme from their national insurance contribution returns.

Mr Jenkin has been advised by officials that he might win more support for the Mark IV option if the extra reduction for high risk businesses was increased to give a total of 1 per cent instead of 0.9. That may sound more attractive, and could be achieved either by leaving the construction industry out of the "high risk" category or by using the net saving of £25m to the public sector as a whole.

Five killed on way to picnic

From Our Correspondent Berwick-upon-Tweed

Two men, a woman and a child were killed yesterday in a crash on a country road near Duns, in the Scottish borders, as they travelled to the coast for a Sunday picnic.

A sports car and a touring German bus were also involved. Two teams of firemen were called out to free the dead, understood to be two families from Galashiels.

Two people in the sports car and one of the 20 German passengers in the bus were taken to hospital with minor injuries.

Police said that the victims would not be identified until noon today, and that the German driver had been detained.

Minister enters Algardi dispute

By Frances Gibb

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, has stepped into the controversy over the export of the marble bust by Algardi, with a public statement of support for the Government's Export Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art.

He has issued a declaration expressing his complete confidence in the reviewing committee and in Professor John White, of the history of art department, University College, London, its chairman.

The committee and Professor White were the subject of a bitter attack at the annual meeting on Wednesday of the British Antique Dealers' Association by Mr Julian Agnew, the association's retiring president.

The attack stems from a dispute between Mr Agnew's firm of dealers and the committee over the right export price for a marble bust by Alessandro Algardi which has been sold to the Metropolitan Museum in

New York for £265,000. Mr Agnew said he was sure he was not alone in wondering whether the committee as presently constituted and chaired, has the support and confidence of the trade which is so vital for its proper functioning.

The case of the Algardi bust goes back to November 1979 when Agnew's applied for a licence to export the bust to the United States for £265,000. The reviewing committee, which oversees the export of important works of art, in a rare move did not accept the figure.

The committee said that a fairer market price would be £200,000, presumably taking into account the fact that the dealers had bought the work two months before for £165,000 at a Christie's sale.

But before the Arts Minister could either endorse or reject the committee's recommendation, it emerged that Agnew's had been bidding in partnership

with two other dealers without informing the auctioneers and the Attorney General decided to bring a test prosecution.

The case was heard in April and Agnew's were found not guilty of contravening any auction bidding law. Their application for an export licence then went ahead.

Ten days ago Mr Channon announced that the export licence was to be delayed for three months, as is usual with important works, to give British galleries a chance to buy them. But he accepted the price of £265,000 as now appropriate for the bust.

Mr Agnew, however, suggested that the committee's decision had come about as a result of a change in atmosphere which had been created by the growth of a "national heritage" group and its hysterical and fanciful fringe, which has been much echoed in the press.

Come and hear about a small computer with a fan mail like the Beatles?

"I would briefly like to thank you for the invaluable help provided by Burroughs during the recent installation of the 8800 computer system."

We have been particularly impressed with the ease with which the 8801 has fitted into our Company. This owes a great deal to the software expertise at your branch and at your Customer Support Centre.

Simon Legg, John Wainwright & Co Ltd, Quarrymen, Shipton Mallet.

Without exception the service and support provided by Burroughs has been second to none both in terms of software and hardware support."

David Lloyd, Universal (CMS) Computer Consultants, Windsor.

"We have operated our Burroughs 8824 Mini Computer since May 1979 using two of your Company's standard software packages, one being Sojacs (Solicitors Accounting System) and Payroll."

Since installation in November 1978 the system has functioned with dependable reliability."

We have always had close and efficient attention from Field Engineering Staff and from your Branch, and as regards the application software."

A Solicitor, Runcorn.

"I was on the payroll course two weeks ago and had our own payroll running five days following week."

I feel this can only be a reflection on the standard of training provided by Burroughs which is very thorough and concise."

Majority Walker, Falcon Shopping Centres, Edinburgh.

"As you know, we originally used a mechanical accounting machine system, posting information to ledger cards."

At the outset we were very apprehensive about the transfer to a disc based computer, but in reality we found the transfer extremely quick and straightforward."

Our experience of Burroughs and the 881 have been to our expectations and we would have no hesitation in recommending it to any interested companies."

Pat Oswald, B.J. Banning Ltd, Tyre and Battery Distributors, Birmingham.

"We have been extremely pleased that the upgrade of our systems from the 8800 has progressed smoothly and without problems."

The 8800 processor has performed to specification and its multi-programming capabilities have enabled us to run our financial and costing systems much more efficiently."

Paul Rockwell, Armstrong & Rhodes Ltd, Manufacturers of Furnishing Fabrics, Dronoway.

"As we are a small Company, compared to your normal 8800 purchaser, we were understandably apprehensive over the time required in bringing the computer on line and to the number of 'hiccups' we may experience."

In the event we were on line within 2 months of the initial operation. We are not only extremely pleased with the decision to install a small computer but also with the decision to buy Burroughs."

Mervyn Elliot, Twenny Products, Craft and Toy Manufacturers, Bath.

These comments are from our best salesmen—our customers. Thousands of them in the UK alone, many using Burroughs application software packages.

We want you to share their confidence in us—at The Burroughs Experience. It's your chance to learn about computers from fellow business people speaking your language.

You can see our software packages in action, learn about our 50-centre UK support organisation, talk with us about installation planning and training, and discuss your particular concerns about computers and their impact on your company.

The Burroughs Experience. Open 10am-6pm every weekday.

LONDON 9th June-3rd July 1981
Kempton Park Racecourse, Sunbury-on-Thames.
Tel: 01-930 1114.

BIRMINGHAM 2nd June-25th June 1981
No.1 Broadway, Broad Street, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Tel: 021-454 7304.

STOCKPORT 2nd June-25th June 1981
Regent House, Heaton Lane, Stockport. Tel: 061-429 6544.

EDINBURGH 2nd June-25th June 1981
Aviation House, 1a Traquair Park East, Edinburgh.
Tel: 031-334 8111.

For further information contact The Burroughs Experience at one of the above locations or at your local Burroughs branch.

Burroughs
The Burroughs Experience. Don't miss it.

BMA to launch inquiry on value of civil defence

The British Medical Association is to launch a detailed inquiry into the medical effects of nuclear war and whether the Government's "civil" defence against it is of any value.

The decision was taken by the 600 doctors at the BMA's annual representative meeting in Brighton with only four votes against.

Aside from other government spending on civil defence, the Department of Health and Social Security is providing £400,000 to help authorities to organise health services in a nuclear war, but some doctors are questioning whether effective health care can be given after a nuclear attack.

The inquiry is to be headed by Sir John Stallworthy, chairman of the BMA's board of science, who yesterday described it as probably the most important task the board had undertaken. "Expert witnesses would be co-opted if necessary and an assessment made of all the international evidence," he said. "If we find something which we believe ought to be published, then we would publish it."

A background paper put to the Board of Science describes the probable outcome of the Government's existing plans for the health service as "extremely dubious".

A 20-megaton explosion over central London would either destroy or put out of action all the main central London hospitals and those as far away as Whips Cross and St. Helier, Carlisle, would be seriously

damaged by blast alone.

"It is anticipated that bomb shelters in cities under nuclear attack would be useless owing to the blast, heat and radiation effects throughout most of the United Kingdom. Shelters as far as 10km from the centre of a one-megaton nuclear explosion would become even for their occupants—the great surface fires would cook and asphyxiate them."

Plans to disperse medical supplies and medical staff to rural areas on outlying assumptions. For example, anaesthetic gases are no longer supplied in easily transportable cylinders but as piped supplies in fixed installations. The concentration of specialist centres into district general hospitals had centralised them and made them all vulnerable to destruction.

A study of the probable effect of a nuclear attack on Boston in the United States had estimated that only one doctor would survive for every 1,700 injured people and that the ratio of surviving nurses to the acutely injured would be even worse.

Plans to disperse doctors and nurses into rural areas cannot possibly succeed, the paper suggests. Such an operation could not be carried out in secret; most of the provision would have to follow and widespread civil disturbance would be likely.

During the debate, Dr. Jacqueline Chambers, a trainee community physician from Westminster, London, told the conference that the public was being misled by the Government's plans such as "Protect and Survive".

Doctors were increasingly being asked to get involved in contingency planning for a nuclear war.

If the study came to the conclusion that something useful

could be done, the public should be told. "If we feel that any semblance of human life or civilised medical services will cease to exist, then we must tell the British public that they have been and are being conned by the Government," Dr. Chambers said.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Transport, was accused of being an "accessory to murder" by opposing seat belt legislation (The Press Association).

Dr Stanislaw Gebert (a hospital consultant), told the BMA meeting: "It is no longer the time to use polite terms and be gentlemanly about the continuous preventable carnage."

"It is time for anger, it is time to tell the Minister of Transport that his failure to enforce the wearing of seat belts is tantamount to being an accessory to murder. And murder it is—mass murder."

Dr Gebert, consultant at Peterborough Infirmary, said such people as the children under 12 in front seats were pitifully inadequate. Legislators should stop playing charades and introduce the compulsory wearing of seat belts.

He was supporting a motion from Bristol doctors expressing "shock at the failure of continuous governments to introduce legislation to enforce the use of seat belts."

The motion was passed overwhelmingly.

With more than one person in 10 in Britain suffering from some kind of allergy, a clinic to help sufferers throughout the country opens in Derby on July 15 (Our Derby Correspondent writes).

It will be the first comprehensive allergy clinic in Britain and will be called the Asthma and Allergy Research Treatment and Research Centre.



Needlewomen restoring George IV's coronation robe for the Royal School of Needlework's "Royal Connections" exhibition opening in London today. Right to left are: Selina Winter, Jean Baker, Valerie Gamlyn and Mary Meredith.

Palace birthday party for Lady Diana

Lady Diana Spencer will celebrate her twentieth birthday tonight with a small party for friends and family at Buckingham Palace.

Guests will include her mother, Mrs Frances Shand Kydd, and her sisters, Lady Jane, who is married, to Mr Robert Fellowes, the Queen's assistant private secretary, and Lady Sarah.

Lady Diana had considered holding the party at Highgrove, the Prince of Wales's country home in Gloucestershire, but decided that Buckingham

Palace was convenient for her guests. The Prince, who is in Newcastle upon Tyne today opening an exhibition organized by the city's council for the disabled, will return to London this evening for the party.

It was revealed yesterday that Broadlands, the family home of the late Lord Mountbatten, will be closed to the public for the week of the royal wedding. That has led to speculation that the couple plan to spend some time there after the wedding.

In November, 1947, the house was used by the Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, and Prince Philip, for the start of their honeymoon.

The actress Lorraine Chase will join the BBC radio commentators in royal wedding broadcasts on July 29, the Press Association reports. She will team up with Terry Wogan, Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, Peter Jones, and Rolf Harris. Robert Hudson will be inside St Paul's Cathedral.

Boy killed after fall QC says

From Our Correspondent St Albans

Bernard Macanaspie told the police that he killed Stephen Edmondson after the boy fell down a chest of drawers, St Albans Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Macanaspie said he panicked and stabbed the boy to stop him twitching, the prosecution alleged. Then he undressed the body to make it look like a field crime and dumped it in a field.

Mr Macanaspie, aged 29, of Milwards, Harlow, Essex, pleads not guilty to murdering Stephen, aged nine, who lived next door. His plea of guilty to manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility has been rejected by the prosecution.

Mr Martin Graham, QC, for the prosecution, said that Mr Macanaspie later changed his story and said he had been working in his loft. As he jumped down he landed on Stephen who was standing on the banister trying to get into the loft.

Mr Macanaspie had said at one stage that he intended to tell Stephen's mother what he had done.

Mr Anthony Edmondson, the boy's father, told the jury of his friendship with Mr Macanaspie and how their families had gone on holiday together to Great Yarmouth. After Mr Macanaspie's wife had left him, Mr Edmondson said, he had could have meals in his house. "We told him our house was his house."

The hearing continues.

45 years inside. Life and crimes of top burglar

At 69 years old, William Featherstone, top people's burglar, has decided to retire after spending 45 years of his life locked up.

He has been on bread and butter since the roof of Dorset Moor demonstrating about "brutality" and got himself into trouble for protesting at an official flogging by smashing the doctor's and governor's windows, calling them fascists.

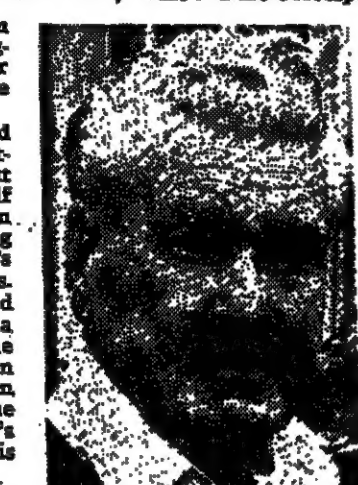
He has watched condemned men at exercise and knew by a light in a room kept for the hangman's overnight stay when he had come. He has seen prisoners quarrelling over the remains of a condemned man's special dinner, left outside his cell for collection.

He has tried to escape four times, once through a window in the High Court, but never got very far, not even when he made his getaway down Fleet Street, shouting "stop thief".

What spurred him on in his criminal career was a wish to pull off "the jackpot", to give him the freedom that paradoxically he lost. Brought up in the depression, he wanted to avoid grinding poverty.

The jackpot he got to was a £32,000 post office raid in 1957, but an elderly woman in a darkened window opposite noticed him and his partner, loading the proceeds into a car, even though they were wearing postmen's uniforms. The result: 14 years prison and a life sentence.

He had subverted an upright mine official into telling him how to use explosives. Until the train robbers came inside.



Mr Featherstone: University of crime at museums.

safelovers were the prison bribe, because they got the biggest haul.

William Featherstone's working gear was devious, a Balaclava helmet, rubber-soled shoes and cheap gloves—all to be disposed of later. His targets were chosen by reading the "social gossip" pages of the *Express*, the *Tatler* and *Harpers & Queen*. Women got out their best jewelry from safe-deposits for the big occasion.

To learn about silver (George III and IV is his favourite) and Meissen and Sevres porcelain he has visited museums—"my university of crime."

His elementary school of crime was a tough reformatory school in 1927, where he had been beaten, and Borealis in 1932. He

scorns the idea that locking up people with villains can reform them. "They talk about crime as journalists tell about journalism when they get together, and doctors, medicine."

He remembers the silence rule when prisoners had to put up their hands to ask permission to speak. That did not deter him either. He has been in prison on and off ever since.

He says: "I was lucky enough to meet a man from Australia who told me about 'the laid'." It was his first lesson in how to use a piece of celluloid in place of a latchkey. Others told him how to "case" a likely target, looking for a note to the milkman, accumulating newspapers, the light that does not come on at the usual time, then looking up the telephone number in *Who's Who* and trying it to see whether there is a reply. He was told to avoid places with guard dogs.

He broke into Lord Oliver's home to steal silver, having discovered his movements by reading *The States* and *Variety*. Lord Harwood's home escaped because an unexpected musical soiree was being held there, and instead an invitingly open kitchen window nearby led to the theft of minks and jewelry.

Featherstone took to crime when his brother, a strict Baptist, found his last of the till of her shop when he was 14. He says he later began his life's rebellion against authority after police slapped his face to get a confession. A time he had stolen a bicycle. He had been brought up to go to Sunday School and to trust the police.

Two freed in trial of soldiers

Rifleman Neville Edmondson, aged 20, was yesterday cleared of conspiring to kill or maim the man accused of murdering his nine-year-old cousin.

Mr Justice Taylor at the Central Criminal Court passed a three months sentence suspended for two years on him for possessing firearms without lawful authority.

Sentencing him the judge said: "I take the view this was an exceptional period in your life. I would hope and expect it will never be repeated."

The prosecution alleged that the three intended to use them to storm Harlow Magistrates' Court where Mr Bernard Macanaspie, aged 25, was appearing accused of killing Steven Edmondson, a schoolboy from Harlow.

Rifleman Gary Rozier, aged 21, of Copenhagen Place, Christchurch, New Zealand, was also cleared of conspiring to kill or maim but received a three months suspended sentence for possessing firearms.

Corporal Ivor Hirst, aged 25, of BIPPO, Germany, was jailed for a total of 12 months on the same charge. The judge heard he had a previous firearms conviction. Hirst was also cleared of conspiring to kill or maim.

The jury on Monday acquitted the three of conspiracy to murder.

Charges against the three of conspiring to cause grievous bodily harm were dropped.

'Romans' case called bid to get round law

Nudity in theatre and film is commonplace nowadays and one cannot try to turn back the clock by manipulating the criminal law, Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, told magistrates' court yesterday.

Some of the simulated sexual behaviour was seen in places throughout the world. "One may disapprove, but that is the climate of opinion in which this matter must be judged," he said.

Lord Hutchinson was speaking at the end of the committal proceedings at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court in which Mr Michael Bogdanov, director of the National Theatre's production of *The Romans* in Britain, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, the anti-pornography campaigner, is bringing a private prosecution under the Sexual Offences Act 1956, alleging that Mr Bogdanov procured the commission of an act of gross indecency by two actors who simulated an act of gross indecency between a Roman soldier and a Druid. Mr Bogdanov has pleaded not guilty.

"This is a very serious matter indeed for this young, talented director," Lord Hutchinson told Mr Kenneth Harrison, the magistrate. "It is a dreadful thing for him to be brought to court and for it to be said he procured an act of gross indecency between two persons."

He urged that all the circumstances of the case be looked at. "I submit that this act of simulated rape, set out in his play, was not done, and everybody agrees it was not done, with any kind of prurience or titillation."

"It was performed straightforwardly, and the hand of the soldier was over his penis and the penis remained not erect throughout this half minute, and the second man was struggling and when he breaks away, it is quite clear the attempted rape has failed."

Lord Hutchinson argued that Mrs Whitehouse's prosecution was a deliberate attempt to circumvent the law. The Sexual Offences Act was designed to deal with real sexual offences amounting to a public nuisance and it was absurd to apply it to a stage performance.

"If the Act could be applied in that way, then any person involved in a play, film or

broadcast, where there is an act that could be considered grossly indecent would then be committing a criminal offence.

Not only was the Act inappropriate, it contained the anomaly that it only applied to men, and if Mr Bogdanov had been a woman, the case could not have been brought, he said.

Mr John Smyth, QC representing Mrs Whitehouse, and Mr Graham Ross-Cornes, her solicitor, both described to the court the half-minute scene in great detail which they maintained was without doubt an act of gross indecency.

It involved a scene where three Celts, naked after a swim, are disturbed by Roman soldiers. The soldiers kill two of them and assault the third, cutting his shoulder and buttock.

They then strip off their clothes. One soldier lifts the Celt's buttocks by putting his arms round his torso. A second turns "somewhat away" and makes masturbatory movements. He turns back, apparently holding his penis in his hand, and the Celts' legs and makes thrusting movements.

Mr Smyth said: "One asks the question, on the undisputed facts here, can one imagine anything more grossly indecent, subject to the fact, obviously, that this was a simulation?"

Kissing is one thing, but when one gets down to a man's genitals, it is obvious one moves into the realm of gross indecency.

It was also irrelevant that the Attorney General had not commenced a prosecution under the Theatre Act, which was a private prosecution or what the audience reaction was.

"The question is: This is an undisputed act of homosexual rape; is it prima facie grossly indecent? What are thousands of people who saw it thought is neither here nor there."

Mr Smyth asked what the position would be had Sir Peter Hall commissioned a play about paedophilia, involving child actors. "It is to be said that this sort of behaviour, with a boy of under 16 could not be prosecuted under this Act?"

"What if there was a simulated act in the street, in a street theatre, could it then be said that because it was simulated, this was not gross indecency? In our submission this would be absurd."

Fear keeps Londoners indoors at night

By Stewart Tandler Crime Reporter

A grim picture of Londoners' experiences and conceptions of crime was painted yesterday in a survey carried out for Capital Radio. Nearly a quarter of adults are afraid to go out because of street crime and in the inner city area the figure rises to almost a half.

The survey of 689 people reveals that a large number of crimes may never be reported to the police, that Londoners believe public transport is dangerous at night and that old people often feel they are at risk. The police are still widely supported and more jobs, stiffer sentences and a return to National Service are seen as antidotes to the problems of crime. The survey suggests a mugging or assault takes place every 14 minutes.

It estimates that a quarter of Londoners have been affected by crimes ranging from burglary to mugging and assault. Official figures put the number of cases of mugging or assault at 100,000 last year but the replies to the survey suggest another 300,000 were not reported.

Fifty-five per cent of the elderly say they try to avoid the young out of fear and 30 per cent of female old age pensioners are careful about their movements for fear of attack.

In general the survey showed that 76 per cent of Londoners believe that public transport is no longer safe at night. Sixty per cent of those questioned said that the threat of violence affected the way they lived.

Questioned about the reasons young people are involved in street crime and violence, 45 per cent blamed parents for not curbing their discipline. The same percentage of young people blamed unemployment.

A solution, 72 per cent were in favour of more money for jobs, 70 per cent supported more police on the streets. 65 per cent wanted stiffer sentences and 64 per cent were in favour of National Service.

Just over 60 per cent of those surveyed were also in favour of a return to the death penalty and 52 per cent supported censorship of violence on television.

In examining potential responsibility, the survey also discovered that almost a quarter of those surveyed admitted accepting too much change in a shop, 27 per cent travelled on public transport without paying and 2 per cent helped themselves to things at a shop.

Seventy per cent of the people questioned believed that the police could be trusted and 63 per cent believed that most policemen were not corrupt. Over 90 per cent thought the police still did a good job and 70 per cent thought they did not use too much violence.

Forty-two per cent thought the police were prejudiced against blacks and 30 per cent thought that anyone young, black or poor was treated with severity by the police.

SCHREIBER WINS LIBEL CASE

Mr Chaim Schreiber, head of the Schreiber, furniture and Hotpoint organizations, was awarded £5,000 libel damages against Thames Television yesterday over allegations of price fixing.

A TV Eye programme had claimed that Mr Schreiber and Hotpoint contravened the Resale Price Maintenance Act by threatening to withhold deliveries to the Comet discount chain. Thames Court agreed to sell at less than the manufacturers' minimum prices.

Hotpoint, joint plaintiffs, in the High Court action, were awarded £500 damages, and, with Mr Schreiber, costs estimated at £100,000.

Mr Schreiber told Mr Justice Croom and a jury that he was opposed to the Act, but denied he had acted outside it.

After the hearing he said he was opposed to price manipulation and "loss leadership" in which, he said, British quality goods are sold at particularly low prices to tempt buyers into a shop.

"This victory is not only for me but for many of my colleagues in British industry," he said.

Richard Hartley, QC, for Thames Television, told the judge an appeal would be considered.

The Night Sky in July

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will reach greatest elongation as a morning star on the 14th, but it will rise only about an hour before the Sun and is not likely to be seen.

Venus will be setting in the evening more than an hour after the Sun, its maximum altitude is -3.3, so it should be possible to find it if the sky is clear.

Mars will be rising at about 02h and will pass from Leo into Gemini during the month. It is not very bright and rather unlikely to be seen in the morning twilight, though the western Moon will be 3° south of it on the 29th and may serve as a guide.

Jupiter is now well to the west and will be setting about midnight on the 7th at 20h but will have passed it by dark.

Saturn, a companion of Jupiter this summer, will also be setting before midnight. Moon just north of it at 23h on the 7th. The two planets will be in conjunction just over a degree apart on the 30th, Jupiter overtaking Uranus and Neptune will be setting at about midnight and 02h respectively.

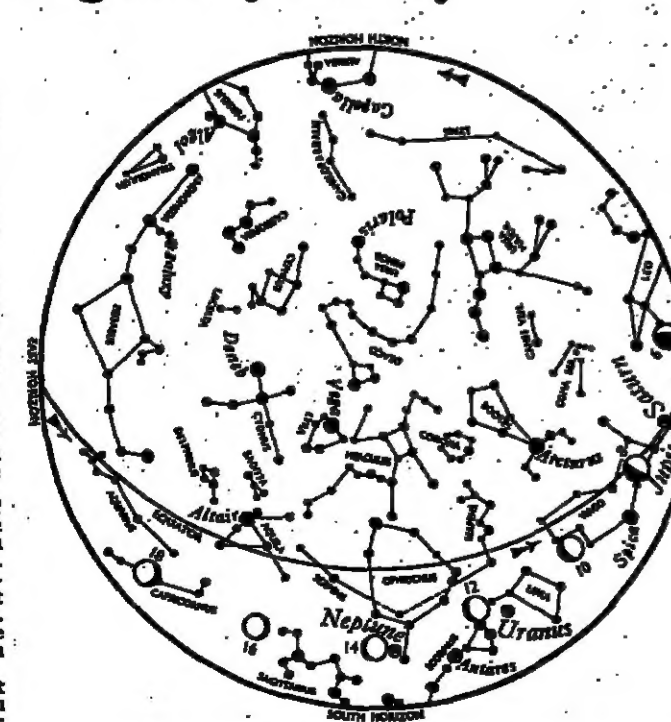
The Moon, now, 1619h; first quarter, 1605h; full, 1740h (eclipse); last quarter, 1641h; new, 3104h (eclipse).

The Earth will be at aphelion, its greatest distance from the Sun, at 152.1 million km on the 4th. At 152.1 million km it will last all night over most of the British Isles until the end of the month.

The eclipses this month will be of little interest to most of our readers. The partial eclipse of the Moon on the 17th, the umbra part of it, will last from 03.25m to 05.00m but the Moon will set at about 04h. The track of the total eclipse of the Sun on the 11th, over northern Africa and no part of the event will be visible from the United Kingdom, though a partial eclipse will be seen at sunrise from Scandinavia and eastern Europe.

The Perseid meteor shower, though really beginning any time from July 25th, but the radiant somewhat north of Perseus will be low in the north-east until well after midnight.

When facing south the Vega-Deneb-Altair triangle is unmistakable on your left, and Arcturus on



The diagram shows the brighter stars in the night sky above the horizon in the latitude of London at 51° 30' N. The stars are shown in their relative positions at midnight on the 1st of July. The diagram is intended to help readers identify the stars and constellations visible in the night sky.

your right should be easy to pick. Between the two, quite high in the sky are Corona which has a recognizable shape and Hercules which has not. The figure in old star atlases is that of the Greek hero kneeling on his right knee with arms outstretched and a club in the right hand. The star nearest to Ophiuchus (see map) is alpha in the head; the one nearest to Serpens is the right shoulder; the line under the name Corona is the right leg. Note that the head is nearer the horizon than the legs; he is upside down!

The constellation is only 30° north of the celestial equator, so we in latitude 50-55° have to face

Defence computer language unreliable, professor says

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A leading computer scientist, Professor Antony Hoare, professor of computation at Oxford University, has given a warning that a computer language for controlling the defence and nuclear networks of the United States and Nato is unreliable.

He has pleaded for such computer programming language not to be used where reliability is critical: for the control of cruise missiles, early warning systems, anti-ballistic missile defence systems, and nuclear power stations.

Professor Hoare says: "The net result is to go astray because of a program language error may not be an exploratory space vehicle on a harmless trip to Venus. It may be a nuclear warhead exploding over one of our own cities."

A computer language generating unreliable programs generates, in his opinion, a far greater risk to society than unsafe cars, toxic pesticides, or accidental leaks at nuclear power stations.

The programming language is called Ada. It was originated by an informal team of experts called the European Long Term Procedural Language Group, and has been chosen by the United States Department of Defence for all future computer projects for the army, navy and air force.

The reliability of Ada has been a subject of controversy in academic circles, but Professor Hoare brought the argument to public notice in a recent address on receiving the A. C. M. Turing award, one of the highest prizes for technical contributions to computer science.

One of the creators of Ada who challenges the allegations about its safety is Professor Ian Pyle, chairman of the department of computer science at

York University. He is also a member of a group of academics and industrial computer experts who have formed a group called the UK Ada Consortium to explore the language for research and commercial applications.

Professor Pyle told *The Times* that Ada will make it easier to detect computer faults. He said: "It was not possible to achieve the original goal of devising a simple language. But that does not mean it cannot be used to design good computer systems."

Yet it is the complexity of Ada that has left Professor Hoare and the members of the European Long Term Procedural Language Group, one of the world's leading figures in the design and definition of programming languages, to describe it as baroque and dangerously unwieldy.

The origins of the argument lie in the attitudes to programming languages over the past 25 years in which computers have evolved. For much of that time the programming and software part of the machine systems have been seen as less important than the electronic equipment.

One consequence is that more than 1,400 computer programming languages have emerged world-wide.

An audit by the American Department of Defence in 1975 showed that 10 per cent of its budget was spent on computers, and the lion's share of more than \$3,000 was on programming teams for the maintenance and modification of software.

Hence the invitation was issued by competitive tender.

The choice of Ada was developed by the European language group, with support from the European Commission, and centred on the French computer manufacturer CII-Honeywell-Bull.

York University. He is also a member of a group of academics and industrial computer experts who have formed a group called the UK Ada Consortium to explore the language for research and commercial applications.

Professor Pyle told *The Times* that Ada will make it easier to detect computer faults. He said: "It was not possible to achieve the original goal of devising a simple language. But that does not mean it cannot be used to design good computer systems."

Yet it is the complexity of Ada that has left Professor Hoare and the members of the European Long Term Procedural Language Group, one of the world's leading figures in the design and definition of programming languages, to describe it as baroque and dangerously unwieldy.

The origins of the argument lie in the attitudes to programming languages over the past 25 years in which computers have evolved. For much of that time the programming and software part of the machine systems have been seen as less important than the electronic equipment.

One consequence is that more than 1,400 computer programming languages have emerged world-wide.

An audit by the American Department of Defence in 1975 showed that 10 per cent of its budget was spent on computers, and the lion's share of more than \$3,000 was on programming teams for the maintenance and modification of software.

Hence the invitation was issued by competitive tender.

The choice of Ada was developed by the European language group, with support from the European Commission, and centred on the French computer manufacturer CII-Honeywell-Bull.

York University. He is also a member of a group of academics and industrial computer experts who have formed a group called the UK Ada Consortium to explore the language for research and commercial applications.

Professor Pyle told *The Times* that Ada will make it easier to detect computer faults. He said: "It was not possible to achieve the original goal of devising a simple language. But that does not mean it cannot be used to design good computer systems."

Yet it is the complexity of Ada that has left Professor Hoare and the members of the European Long Term Procedural Language Group, one of the world's leading figures in the design and definition of programming languages, to describe it as baroque and dangerously unwieldy.

The origins of the argument lie in the attitudes to programming languages over the past 25 years in which computers have evolved. For much of that time the programming and software part of the machine systems have been seen as less important than the electronic equipment.

One consequence is that more than 1,400 computer programming languages have emerged world-wide.

An audit by the American Department of Defence in 1975 showed that 10 per cent of its budget was spent on computers, and the lion's share of more than \$3,000 was on programming teams for the maintenance and modification of software.

Hence the invitation was issued by competitive tender.

The choice of Ada was developed by the European language group, with support from the European Commission, and centred on the French computer manufacturer CII-Honeywell-Bull.

Wrestler wins fight for damages

From Our Correspondent, Leeds

Masambula, the wrestler, yesterday won his court action against a firm of match promoters and a ring constructor for a back injury he received during a fight.

He was awarded £20,710 damages after his claim that his injury was sustained in a faulty ring was upheld by Mr Justice Skinner in the High Court.

After the hearing, Masambula, whose real name is Mam Buma Jeng, said: "I have proved my point, but I am still the loser. I can never wrestle again, my love life is ruined and the wrestling world has turned its back on me."

"No amount of money can compensate me for that."

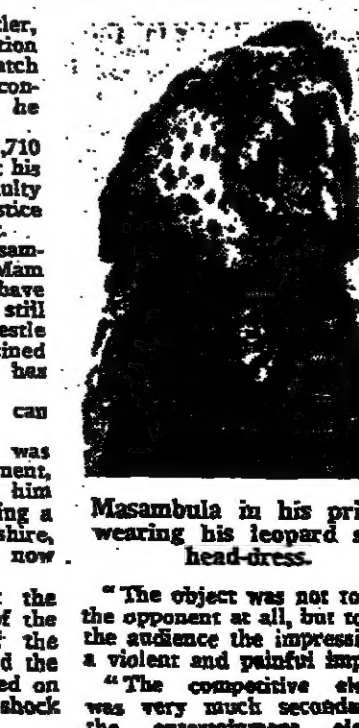
Masambula, aged 37, was injured when an opponent, Judo Pete Roberts, threw him against a corner post during a match at Preston, Lancashire, in February, 1975. He now walks with a stick.

The judge ruled that the faulty book in the corner of the ring was the cause of the wrestler's injury. He said the book should have been retracted on impact and acted as a shock absorber.

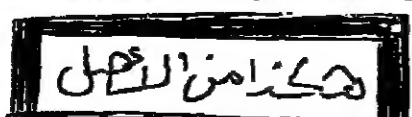
Masambula regarded himself more as an entertainer than a wrestler. He had been a professional wrestler since 1968, when he was 19. He had won several titles, including the British Heavyweight Championship, and had been a member of the World Wrestling Federation.

The judge ruled that the book in the corner of the ring was the cause of the wrestler's injury. He said the book should have been retracted on impact and acted as a shock absorber.

Masambula regarded himself more as an entertainer than a wrestler. He had been a professional wrestler since 1968, when he was 19. He had won several titles, including the British Heavyweight Championship, and had been a member of the World Wrestling Federation.



Masambula in his prime, wearing his leopard skin head-dress.



Louder cheers for police than the King in Barcelona

From Richard Wigg, Barcelona, May 31

There was more applause for the paramilitary Civil Guard than for King Juan Carlos here today during the Armed Forces Day parade in which 13,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen and police took part.

As the Civil Guard marched past the King in Barcelona's tree-lined main avenue, the well-dressed wives of top service officers stood up in their seats cheering and throwing rose petals down on the officers and men.

The women shouted "Long live the brave ones". At a stand close to the King, members of Catalonia's autonomous regional government remained motionless and tense-faced.

Cheers also rang out from the balconies of the luxurious blocks of flats along the avenue as well as from large crowds behind the crash barriers.

Some shouts were heard in favour of Colonel Antonio Tejero, who led the assault on Parliament during the February coup attempt, and General Jaime Milans, the Valencia captain-general, who, like the colonel, is charged with military rebellion.

When the King and Queen Sophia descended from the tribunal at the end of the parade and made their way up the avenue in an open Rolls-Royce, there were respectful shouts of

"Long live the King", but the applause was noticeably less vehement.

Although crowds of a respectable size have turned out for ceremonies during the royal visit to Barcelona this weekend, there has been no mass demonstration to show the city's appreciation of the King's role in stopping the coup in its tracks. Both Señor Jordi Pujol, the Catalan Chief Minister, and the Socialist mayor of Barcelona had called for such a demonstration.

At the historic town hall yesterday Señor Narciso Serra, the mayor, made a clear appeal to King Juan Carlos to continue his mediating role between the authoritarian-minded armed forces and the forces of democracy. In his reply the King skilfully emphasized that regional autonomy could be a force in strengthening Spain's unity and democracy.

The size of the crowd, and its response was disappointing. At that very moment there were heavy traffic jams on the road south from the city to the coastal resorts, just like any other Saturday lunchtime when the weather is fine.

This relative popular indifference contrasts with the surprising degree of support for the Civil Guard shown by those who stayed behind to see the parade.

'Lost' Grieg work played

Bergen, May 31.—A 118-year-old symphony by Grieg has been performed for the first time, despite the composer's wish for it never to be played.

The score of the Symphony No 1 in C Minor was borrowed by Mr Kjell Skylstad, an Oslo University researcher, from the library. He duplicated it and took it to Moscow where he arranged a rehearsal.

Mr Skylstad made a recording of the work and presented it to Norway's state radio. At the same time the Russians announced they would delay broadcasting their performance if the Bergen Orchestra would play the symphony.

The 37-minute work was broadcast live yesterday over Eurovision. Karsten Andersen, the conductor of the Bergen Orchestra, said: "The audience was very excited. It is a good symphony, as good as the early Schumann and Schubert symphonies".—UPI.

SALVADOR SECURITY CHIEF DIES

San Salvador, May 31.—The head of security for El Salvador's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been shot dead on the roof of his home during an attack by unidentified gunmen.

A band of about four men armed with automatic weapons killed the security man, Ernesto Antonio Granados, aged 27, and his mother, yesterday but a third member of the family was able to flee to safety.

In Havana, the Cuban news agency reported that Mr Edward Broadbent, vice-president of Socialist International, was meeting Señor Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, the Cuban vice-president, in an apparent attempt to bring the warring factions in El Salvador to the bargaining table.

Mr Broadbent, leader of Canada's New Democratic Party, has visited Costa Rica, Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, and the United States in the last week.—UPI.

Movies go odorous to lure back crowds

New York, May 31
From Michael Leapman

In hundreds of cinemas across America last night audiences tittered nervously as they waited for the figure 9 to flash at the bottom right-hand corner of the screen. When it did they lifted to their feet, cards measuring 5in by 11in, which they had been given on entering.

They scratched a pink circle marked 9 and inhaled. They gasped in disgust and a few coughed as they breathed the unmistakable stench of stale gym shoes.

This is Odorama, a film gimmick launched on an unwary public this weekend as another way of luring them from the comfort of their television sets. From a single experience, I cannot predict for it the heady whiff of success.

Attempts to make films smell have been made before. Some 20 years ago there was a technique by which odours appropriate to the plot were released through the cinema's air conditioning system. It did not catch on.

Odorama is less ambitious, the product of intermediate technology in an age of reduced expectations. On the card given to audiences are 10 pink numbered blobs embodying a "scratch and sniff" technique used for years on greetings cards and in books for small children.

It is in part an exercise in self-control. "I can't wait to scratch," a woman told her companion and had to be restrained until the signals on the screen were given.

Before the start of the film—a crude and tasteless comedy called Polyester—a scientist with a German accent explained the use of the cards on screen. He demonstrated with the No 1, the fragrance of a rose, one of the few pleasant smells on offer.

The film began. When the No 2 flashed in the bottom corner we were made to endure an unpleasant bedroom smell in keeping with the foul tone of the film.

Other smells included pizza, petrol, a skunk, gas leaking from an oven for two suicide attempts, new car leather and, finally, a badly needed burst from an air freshener.

One problem is a lack of differentiation between the smells, especially the evil ones, all of which were reminiscent of cats.

American cinemas already boast a powerful and distinctive scene of their own—fresh-popped popcorn. It tended to overwhelm the smells on the card, in most cases no bad thing.

Race to beat pirates to sunken gold

By Ronald Faux

Deep sea diving techniques developed to bring oil ashore will be used to salvage five tons of gold bullion worth £45m from the wreck of the cruiser Edinburgh, sunk by U-boats in the Barents Sea 39 years ago.

The skill and ingenuity of the underwater engineering industry which ensures that North Sea oil rigs can be installed and properly serviced, is thought to have encouraged the British and Soviet Governments to approve the operation on the Edinburgh.

As it becomes easier for the international diving industry to operate at even greater depths the fear was that an unauthorized attempt might be made to recover the bullion, which lies in 800 ft of water.

That is far from being an impossible depth for divers to operate from a bell, using saturation techniques, or for the new generation of diving equipment controlled automatically from the surface or operated by one man on the seabed in a single atmosphere robot-like structure. This system maintains the divers at surface pressure and cuts out the expensive decompression phase.

The work on the Edinburgh is to be carried out by Jessop Marine Recoveries of Yorkshire, who declined yesterday to confirm a report that they would receive £20m if they were able to salvage the gold. The outlay for the operation was thought to be about £2m.

The great improvement in deep-diving techniques was shown last January by the first "wet" transfer of two divers from a crippled bell at a depth of 500ft in the Thistle oil field 130 miles north-east of Shetland.

The two men were transferred to a rescue bell, lifted to the surface, and treated for cold while undergoing the normal decompression routine. They eventually stepped out of

the chamber none the worse for the experience. A spokesman for an offshore diving contractor pointed out that there had been more accidents on the surface than there had been in the diving side of the offshore oil industry over the past year. Last year no diver was killed.

From this development has grown a strong group of men able to carry out tasks of cutting and welding at depths of up to 1,000ft. This ability could be applied just as easily to salvage as to construction.

Diving contractors in Britain have been watching the developments around the Edinburgh with keen interest. The outlay for the recovery would have meant an enormous risk of capital if the ship was not found quickly.

One diving manager remarked that the sea in that part of the world was extremely wild and the whereabouts of the Edinburgh were only approximately known. The cost of keeping a fully manned mother ship looking after the diving bell or remote controlled equipment ran into tens of thousands of pounds a day.

Jessop Marine Recoveries are reported to have located the place where the Edinburgh lies on its side on the seabed, and the part of the ship where the



The Edinburgh: Scuttled after being torpedoed by U-boats.

bullion was stored is also known.

Some objection to the salvage operation on the Edinburgh has been raised by the Edinburgh Survivors' Association, which has complained that it would desecrate an official war grave.

The Edinburgh's £45m cargo of gold has remained 800ft down in the Barents Sea, off Northern Norway, since it was scuttled by the Navy in 1942 after being torpedoed (Sarah Segre writes).

The cruiser, a sister ship to the Belfast, was bringing the Russian gold back to Britain in payment for allied war supplies delivered earlier in the war.

Thirty people, including eight passengers, were killed by the torpedo attack on April 30 and for three days the ship limped on with her disabled steering gear but was continually attacked by German destroyers.

A decision was taken to rescue the surviving 750 on board and then the Edinburgh was sunk.

At 800ft down it is 9,200ft nearer the surface than the Titanic, and has remained untouched for years having been designated an official war grave by the War Office.

Salvaging in 800ft of water would be nothing to America's Central Intelligence Agency. In 1974 they managed to salvage part of a Russian submarine that had sunk to 17,000ft in the Pacific.

That operation was carried out by the Glomar Explorer, a ship ostensibly belonging to the Summa Corporation which was owned by the late Howard Hughes.

There have been unsuccessful attempts to locate the Edinburgh and in 1964 the Russians claimed they had found the belongings, in a chest, of a British seaman who had served in the cruiser.

Last year the Department of Trade confirmed that there had been discussions with the Russians about the salvaging of the gold and agreement was reached last month.

Peking warns US on arms for Taiwan

Peking, May 31.—China today warned President Reagan not to sell arms to Taiwan and denounced American politicians who favoured a "two Chinas" policy.

The newspaper Guangming Daily said arms sales contravened the 1978 agreement establishing full diplomatic relations between Washington and Peking which permits unofficial cultural and trade links with Taiwan.

Today's signed article was the latest in a series of warnings to the Reagan Administration not to sell arms to Taiwan, and made it clear that Peking was seriously concerned about possible weapons deals with the Nationalist-ruled island.

The United States has continued to sell millions of dollars worth of arms to Taiwan in the last two years, but what Peking is most worried about is deliveries of new sophisticated equipment such as the F16 fighter aircraft.

The Reagan Administration has so far made no public move to make such sales.

Today's article strongly attacked the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act which permits arms sales to Taiwan, saying that it was incompatible with Washington's recognition of the Peking Government.

"Arms trade certainly does not constitute trade between peoples", the article said.

Moreover, the delivery of large amounts of United States

weapons to Taiwan can only encourage the divisive tendencies of the Taiwanese authorities and prevent the peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the motherland, as well as having an adverse effect on the security and stability of the western Pacific region.

Earlier this month, relations between China and The Netherlands were downgraded after the Dutch Government's decision to allow the sale of two submarines to Taiwan.

The lowering of relations from ambassadorial to chargé d'affaires level was widely interpreted as a warning to other countries not to permit such sales.—Reuter.

S AFRICAN EDITOR DISMISSED

Johannesburg, May 31.—Mr Allister Sparks, Editor of South Africa's most outspoken liberal newspaper, the Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg, was dismissed today in a company reorganization.

Aged 48, he had edited the morning newspaper for the past four years, during which it was renowned for its criticism of government policies, particularly the apartheid laws.

Mr Sparks will be succeeded by Mr Tertius Myburgh, Editor of the Johannesburg Sunday Times, a sister newspaper. The Rand Daily Mail is suffering severe financial problems.—Reuter.

IN BRIEF

Algiers minister survives crash

Bamako, Mali, May 31.—Mr Muhammad Benyahia, the Algerian Foreign Minister, suffered multiple fractures when his aircraft crashed near Bamako early today, Mali officials said. The French-built Mystère 20 came down in a storm. Officials said three crew members died. French officials said in Paris they had been told the minister had a broken thigh. Mr Benyahia, aged 49, was on his way to Freetown, Sierra Leone, for a meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

Rider killed

Rijeka, May 31.—Michel Rougerie, aged 33, a French motor cycle rider, was killed in the 350cc event in the Yugoslav Grand Prix at Grobnicko Polje. He was knocked down by his countryman Roger Sibille when he tried to walk off the course after a fall.

Azerbaijanis executed

Moscow, May 31.—Three officials in the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan have been executed by firing squad for swindling the state out of more than £1.5m. According to Sakchinsky Kabachy, the three involved in the conspiracy were the chief engineer at a Baku textiles factory, abetted by an inspector from the Ministry of Justice and a public prosecutor.

New Indian satellite

Delhi, May 31.—India successfully launched a satellite into orbit for the second time in 10 months. The 84lb satellite launched from an island in the Bay of Bengal, is fitted with a landmark sensor and a solid state memory system that will photograph India's surface.

Campers die in blast

Brussels, May 31.—A British mother and four of her children were burnt to death when a gas camping stove exploded near the car in which they were sleeping on a road near Ghent. Her Pakistan-born husband Mr Mohamed Ijaz, and their 11-year-old daughter had left the car to light the stove. The gas cylinder caught fire, igniting the vehicle in which the rest of the family were trapped.

£6,000 left in taxi

Madrid, May 31.—A taxi driver handed over to police a handbag containing \$12,000 (nearly £6,000) in United States banknotes and some gold objects left in his taxi by Mexican tourists today. "It has no importance, that money was not mine", the driver, Señor José Antonio Provencio Gonzalez, aged 34, commented later.

olivetti

THE OLIVETTI ELECTRONIC TYPEWRITER. SO ADVANCED IT MAKES OTHER TYPEWRITER TECHNOLOGY OBSOLETE.

From now on the Olivetti electronic typewriter is the only way to type.
To use anything else is to ignore progress.
Olivetti increases productivity, improves the quality of typing, helps eliminate noise and fatigue and offers the most advanced and complete typewriter range in the world.
These are just some of the reasons Olivetti is current world leader in the typewriter market.
To ignore them and choose anything other than an Olivetti electronic typewriter is tantamount to making your office obsolete.

For more information on the Olivetti electronic typewriter send this coupon to: Valerie Belfer, British Olivetti Limited, PO Box 1AP, 30 Berkeley Square, London W1A 1AP

NAME _____
POSITION _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

Marchais to lead negotiations with Socialists

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, May 31

M. Georges Marchais, the secretary-general of the French Communist Party, declared on television yesterday that he considers an agreement is possible between his party and the Socialists and that he will lead the delegation appointed to negotiate such a settlement.

"By taking stock of our respective programmes, there is the basis for a large understanding in the economic, social and democratic fields as well as in foreign policy," he said.

While not denying that differences existed between the two parties, he confirmed that the Communists considered themselves a part of the presidential majority. M. Marchais seemed anxious to achieve an agreement with the Socialists in order to ensure the Communist Party's participation in a future government.

The negotiations between the two parties to reach an agreement before the parliamentary elections opened in a distinctly low key on Friday with a preliminary exchange of views between M. Marchais and the Socialist minister of the interior, M. Charles Fiterman, a member of the secretariat of the Communist central committee.

The two men will really get down to business on Tuesday. They will discuss a number of highly controversial issues such as Afghanistan, Poland, the stationing of Soviet medium-range missiles in East Europe, the rhythm and scope of social and economic changes by the new Government, and the endorsement by the Communists of a "code of good conduct" towards Socialist partners in the new presidential majority.

It was a satisfactory session, in Socialist eyes, will depend not only on the political agreement and an electoral understanding, but the participation of the Communists in the reshuffled government after the elections.

M. Guy Hermitte, a member of the politburo, speaking on television, made it clear that the Communists would not feel committed to support a government in which they had no ministers.

He added, in mitigation of this threat, that "this does not mean in any way we would not give our support in the National Assembly to Bills which we regarded as positive. Throughout our history, we have done this in the governments of both the right and the left."

The moderation of the party's demands is certainly due in a large part to the fact that it faces the parliamentary elec-

Our last interview with President Zia Bangladesh and the hazards of democracy

From Trevor Fishlock, Calcutta, May 31



President Zia meeting the Asian community of Brick Lane during a visit to London last year.

President Zia-ul-Haq of Bangladesh leaned forward in his armchair, his eyes alight with enthusiasm. "Everybody knows our problems in this country are terrible but we have our muscles and we can work, dig and grow. We can pull ourselves up. With our bare hands we can achieve great things."

No one knew better than President Zia that the 90 million people of one of the world's poorest and most wretched countries needed inspiration and a vision.

He believed that his main task in life was to urge and inspire. He was intensely, though not fanatically, nationalist and was proud of Bangladesh's new independence. His life was devoted to hauling the country by its bootstraps from the mire of degrading poverty.

In his office in Dhacca in March, in one of the last interviews he gave, he told me that he had put his faith in collective effort. He genuinely believed that Bangladesh could overcome its difficulties through the unremitting labour and sweat of its people.

"Mass mobilization is the key to it all," he said with some relish. Mobilization and motivation were his favourite words.

His army experience had taught him that strongly motivated groups of people could conquer obstacles, and he believed that what could be done with soldiers could also be done with civilians.

He set about fighting Bangladesh's apathy. He set development targets in agriculture, health services, canal digging, road building and family planning. He spent much of his time dashing about the country in his helicopter to check on progress and to excite people with his ideas.

He went to Chittagong, where he was killed, to inspect progress on development projects. His death is doubly tragic for Bangladesh. The country is once again thrown into turmoil and uncertainty and it has lost its greatest energizer. Under President Zia's leadership Bangladesh was enjoying an unprecedented period of stability, but that has now been jeopardized.

He knew that a threat to his position and his life lay in the ranks of some disaffected Army officers, his contemporaries, who had grown to dislike his policies (they thought him, for example, too pro-India) and resented his exercise of power.

sition from military to civilian ruler, and was inching towards a democratic system. He founded the Bangladesh National Party two years ago as his political vehicle and has two thirds of the parliamentary seats.

"Marital law," he told me, "was a stopgap. I know there are risks in moving towards democracy, but we are trying to grow leadership from the bottom to the top."

He was a hero of the 1971 war with Pakistan but he was not a universally popular man. He was tough and could be ruthless. He made some enemies because he made no secret of his dislike of the corruption in Bangladesh and was determined to root it out.

As for himself, there was never any talk of corruption and his style of living was modest. He kept his family life very private and lived with his wife, Khalida, and two sons in a small house in Dhacca's military cantonment.

He has no obvious successor as president. There is no one who can match his energy and single-mindedness. The country is going to be rudderless for some time.

Obituary, page 16

Prisoners of conscience



Haiti: Sylvio Claude

By Caroline Moorehead

Sylvio Claude, the founder and leader of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party, an opposition political party, has been repeatedly harassed, arrested, and held by the Haitian National Security Volunteers, better known as the *Tonton Macoutes*.

He is now in detention after a court appearance in February, but it is not known on what charge he is being held, or what sentence he is serving.

Early in 1979, Mr. Claude, who had announced his intention of standing in the February elections, was arrested and, according to reports, tortured before being put on an aircraft and deported to Colombia.

He returned to Haiti a few months later, and in July 1979, announced the formation of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party. A month later he was shot and wounded when *Tonton Macoutes* came to arrest him. Later, he was accused of making subversive broadcasts by radio.

In prison, he went on a hunger strike. In April, 1980, he was released.

Six months later, in October, 1980, Mr. Claude was again arrested without warrant, together with his daughter, Marie France, after the *Tonton Macoutes* had raided their homes. His daughter was released, but when she protested against her father's illegal detention, she was held in prison.

Mr. Claude's party, together with the Parti Democratique Chretien du 26 Juin, a second opposition party formed at the same time, has now suspended its activities because of continuous harassment of its members.

In response to international concern about the detention without trial of political prisoners, like Mr. Claude, the Haitian Foreign Ministry has announced the creation of a human rights division. Not one political detainee, however, has yet been defended against arbitrary detention or ill-treatment.

RETURN OF THE POPE UNCERTAIN

From Our Own Correspondent, Rome, May 31

The recorded voice of the Pope was heard at midday for a third consecutive Sunday in St. Peter's Square as the pontiff himself continued his recovery in hospital.

He has been at the Roman Catholic University Hospital here since the attempt on his life on May 13.

Tourists and pilgrims who went to the hospital today in the hope that they might catch a glimpse of him at his window at the hour of the Angelus were disappointed.

In his recorded comments the Pope paid a new tribute to Cardinal Wysynski, and he was planning to listen to the requiem from Warsaw broadcast by Vatican Radio.

There is now no suggestion of a date on which it can be reliably foreseen that the Pope will return to the Vatican. Originally the feeling was that next week he would be well enough for the move.

Festive Durban goes on a massive alert

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, May 31

Police have mounted what they describe as "the biggest security operation ever seen in the country" for the climax tomorrow in Durban of South Africa's republican festival. Tens of thousands of visitors have poured into the city where last Tuesday a bomb, planted by the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), wrecked an Army recruitment office.

Tomorrow, nearly 10,000 troops will march through the streets in a demonstration of South Africa's military might. Tens will roam overhead in a flypast as tanks, armoured cars, rockets and artillery join the parade.

Six hundred extra police have been drafted into Durban and a special task force of 200 is on stand-by duty. Colonel Leon Moller, the police press spokesman, said: "If we need them they can be airborne in minutes and in Durban in under two hours."

Police units throughout the country were on the alert in case of trouble, he added.

Tomorrow's big Durban parade will be watched by Government leaders, as well as foreign guests, including the

Bani-Sadr strongly criticized

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, May 31

A member of the three-man commission mediating in the dispute between Iran's moderates and fundamentalists has threatened to take action against those rocking the Islamic boat.

In comments that seemed weighted against President Bani-Sadr and other moderate leaders, Ayatollah Khomeini last week said that anyone attempting to overturn laws passed by Parliament or who insulted "pious Muslims" would face charges that carried the death penalty.

The commission was set up by the Ayatollah in March after the dispute between the President and his clergy-dominated rivals grew more bitter. Until now, however, he has failed to resolve the dispute.

The President has also criticized Mr. Mohammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, during a budget debate today.

"Those who studied abroad when the revolution occurred had little contact with the people. But after they returned they demanded a role in the revolution," he said. "The President studied in Paris until his return to Iran when the Shah was ousted."

The Prime Minister said that attempts to unseat the present government of Islamic hard-liners would prove fruitless.

"If Rajai is unable to execute the orders of [Ayatollah Khomeini] and the Parliament will not be the end of Islam and the revolution," he said.

It was believed to be his first public reference to the once government might fall, but hinted that it would only be replaced by an equally tough government.

For his part, the President, over the past few days, has appeared unrepentant about Ayatollah Khomeini's implicit castigation of his war of words against the fundamentalists.

Although he told a press conference yesterday he had no intention of challenging the authority of the Ayatollah, the President came as close to doing so as he dared.

"I shall not be out-maneuvred just by insults and abuse," he said, adding that he would not resign.

In an even more explicit speech at an Air Force base in Shiraz, reported by newspapers on Saturday, the President said he was not afraid of threats to put him on trial.

New find threatens to widen P2 scandal

From Peter Nichols, Rome, May 31

The P2 scandal is threatening to produce more surprises. At the weekend two suitcases were found, said to be full of documents concerning P2 members and their financial connections with Signor Licio Gelli, the Freemason now in hiding and charged with espionage and other offences.

The circumstances leading to the discovery of the suitcases in a Tuscan lawyer's office are not clear, and the whole affair is technically covered by judicial secrecy.

However, it is widely reported that investigators were told of the suitcases by a former member of the secret service, Colonel Antonio Vizzari, who is under interrogation on charges of espionage. He is said to have provided Signor Gelli with files belonging to the secret services.

Italy's coalition Government resigned last Tuesday after the Socialists declared that a Cabinet reshuffle was insufficient to cope with the exposure of the "Propaganda Due" or P2, secret Masonic Lodge. Its members are suspected of involvement in oil tax evasion, bribery, espionage and the affairs of Michele Sindona, the Sicilian financier.

The contents of the suitcases have yet to be made known to the public in the way the original lists of P2 members were published by the Prime Minister's office.

At the very least it appears that the baggage of embarrassment which Signor Gelli left behind him will continue for some time to threaten the equanimity of people in high places.

Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the outgoing Prime Minister, will begin his negotiations with other party leaders tomorrow in an effort at putting together a new government. He expects to complete his round of talks by Tuesday night.

By then he should have some indication as to whether the P2 storm which brought him down is still beating too hard to allow him to return to office with some comparatively superficial changes in his coalition.

He has the comforting news that the Socialists are appa-

rently in a less belligerent mood than was expected. For the moment at any rate they are not demanding the prime ministership as the price for continuing in government.

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, is now reasonably near to Signor Forlani's own view in calling for an end to what he describes as "an atmosphere of pogroms."

The Communists, however, show every sign of meaning to frustrate Signor Forlani's effort. They are in opposition whereas the Socialists were allies in Signor Forlani's last Government. But it has already been shown that even a government with a substantial majority lasts a short time if the Communist Party mounts a full attack.

In a speech yesterday at Ascoli Piceno, Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader, was particularly harsh in attacking Signor Forlani personally, and he chose the Prime Minister's native region to make his attack.

Signor Berlinguer said that the Prime Minister-designate did nothing for two months after being informed of the P2 lists which contained names of members of his own Government, and had since continued to minimize the importance of what was being revealed.

Signor Berlinguer said that "this incredible insensitivity" cut at the roots of whatever possibility Signor Forlani had of leading a new government.

Some curious comments were made over the weekend by people whose names figure in the P2 lists.

Signor Gustavo Selva, the suspended head of the news department of the state radio's second channel, stated his conviction that Signor Gelli, who had a Fascist past, was in fact a KGB agent.

Signor Vanni Nisticò, former head of the Socialist Party's press office, is reported as saying that on one of the last occasions when he saw Signor Gelli the latter showed him photographs of the Pope swimming naked in his pool at Castelgandolfo.

Signor Pasquale Bandiera, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Defence in the last Government, has announced his resignation, forgetting, apparently, that the whole government resigned last week because of the scandal.

Beirut calm shattered by artillery

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, May 31

The five-day unofficial ceasefire that had taken hold in Beirut broke down this morning when Syrian troops and Lebanese Christian Phalangist militias opened fire at each other with heavy artillery across the front line.

For more than nine hours, shells fell in residential districts of the Christian and Muslim sectors of the city as Syrian mortars opened up on Beirut from the 28-story Mur Tower, a thin, grey-painted unfinished office block that dominates the skyline in the centre of the city.

By tonight, police and hospital officials were reporting that 20 people had been killed and more than 100 wounded. Several people died when a shell hit the Riviera beach while they were sunbathing beside the Mediterranean.

This new outbreak of fighting is particularly serious since a lessening of tension across the Beirut front line—leading to a gradual disengagement of forces—was part of the framework in which Lebanese political leaders were supposed to have discussed a renewed national election.

The truce was itself part of the Arab League formula for withdrawing Syrian units around the besieged Christian town of Zaitie, an operation that was in the hands of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mr. Reagan's Middle East envoy, to resolve the Syrian-Israeli crisis.

The firing in Beirut came on a day after the renewed Syrian bombardment of Zaitie, a sudden and apparently purposeless attack that started on Friday night and had the Phalangists once more claiming that Syrian troops were trying to take over all of Lebanon.

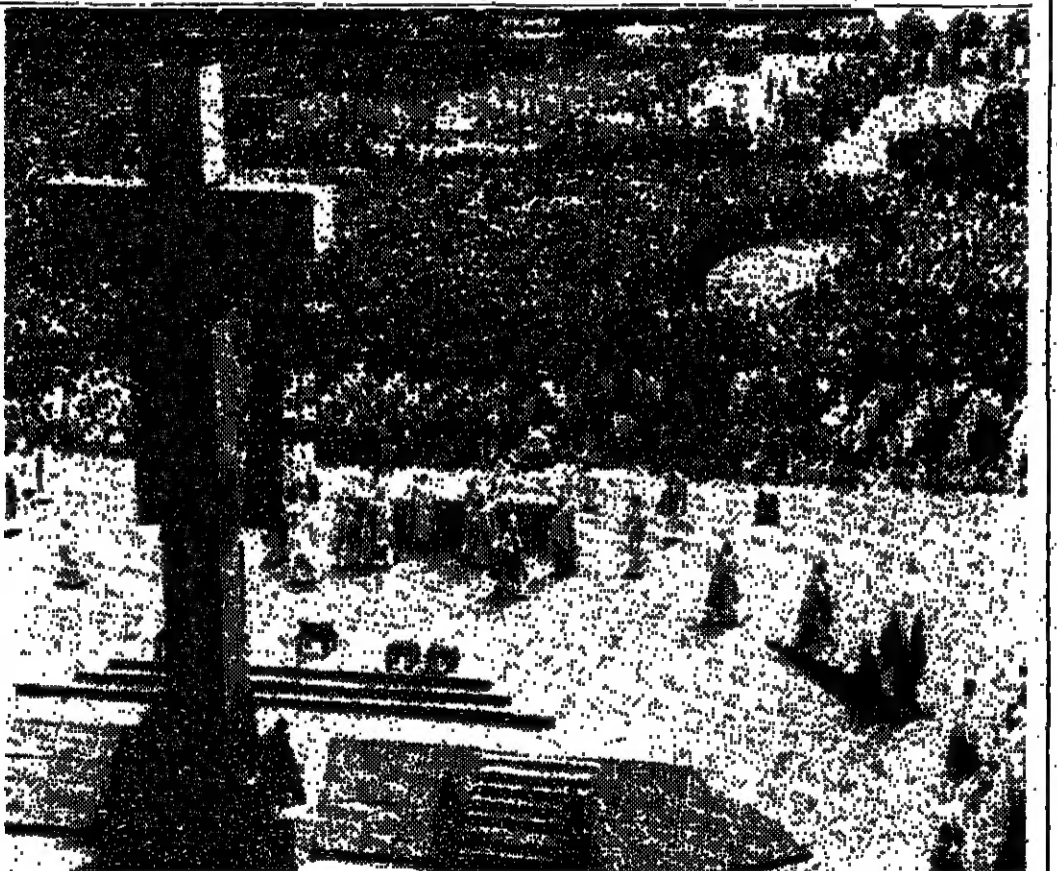
In Mr. Habib's absence, it seems, the old battlelines are being delineated anew. This evening, the shelling in Beirut was still going on.

In the Syrian capital, and in the cities of Aleppo and Homs, the authorities staged a major air raid alert, the first since the 1973 Middle East war. Sirens were heard in Damascus for 15 minutes this afternoon and civilians were ordered to stay indoors.

Motorists and pedestrians almost totally ignored the alert, sensing perhaps that the civil defence preparations—like the Syrian shelling in Beirut—were all part of Damascus's attempt to show determination in its dealings with Israel and her Lebanese Christian allies.

Surprisingly, there were no further Israeli attacks on Palestinian bases over the weekend or on the Libyan missile batteries which Israel claims are in Lebanon.

Libya announced yesterday that four Gilyans had been killed in the Israeli air strike. Another last week and three without wounded. These men were all "volunteers."



Requiem Mass for Cardinal Wysynski being celebrated in Warsaw's Victory Square.

Polish party will raise no objection to man chosen by the Polish Pope

From Timothy Garton Ash, Berlin, May 31

The Polish Government knows that as the world's weakest communist regime, in the world's strongest Catholic nation, it now needs the help of the Roman Catholic Church more than ever.

Therefore, it will welcome the man whom the Pope, in consultation over the past two years with the late Cardinal Wysynski, has chosen to succeed the Polish Primate now being mourned by his nation.

By one of history's ironies Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, now Pope John Paul II, was created Archbishop of Cracow, only after local Polish party officials had rejected several other candidates proposed by the Episcopate under agreements from the 1950s by which the authorities can veto and veto church appointments.

Now the authorities are hoist with their own petard. To reject the candidate proposed by the churchman, they approved: would be to affront the nation whose confidence they are struggling to regain.

The wide and emotional coverage given by the state-controlled media to the recent attempt on the Pope's life, and to the mourning for Cardinal Wysynski suggests that they have no such intention.

One obvious candidate for the succession is the man who flew from the Primate's sick-bed in Warsaw to the Pope's in Rome: Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, the Archbishop of Cracow. But

many observers consider that although he is a prelate of great spiritual and intellectual distinction, he has displayed a rather uncertain political touch.

Archbishop Gulbinowicz of Wroclaw might be more enthusiastically received by Solidarity, the free trade union movement, in his former diocese of Bialystok, close to the Soviet border, he is known to have been particularly active in propagating the Gospel eastward to Catholics in the Ukraine and Lithuania, a cause close to the Pope's heart.

That cause is at present represented in the Vatican by Cardinal Ruffini, the Primate of Poland, who played the kind of role more often associated with the names of Cardinal Wolsey or Mazarin. After the Communist Party leadership, strongly backed by Moscow, came out unambiguously against the demand by private farmers for their own independent trade union. The Pope and the Primate spoke out on their behalf.

On March 24, Cardinal Wysynski rose from his sick-bed to attend a secret meeting with General Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister. Six weeks later, Rural Solidarity was formally registered in the Polish Supreme Court.

The new Primate will have to decide how far he can go in propelling up the Communist regime. There is the conflict, as one of Solidarity's Catholic advisers, puts it, between the church's spiritual mission and its patriotic duty.

On Cardinal Wysynski's seventy-fifth birthday, August 1976, the party leader sent him a grand bouquet of 75 roses.

Second, the Church threw its weight decisively behind the flowering intellectual opposition.

Third, the Pope visited Poland in the summer of 1979, to become part of the inspiration for the "Polish August" and Solidarity.

Mr. Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, has Catholic intellectuals as his closest advisers.

In recent months, the Polish Primate played the kind of role more often associated with the names of Cardinal Wolsey or Mazarin. After the Communist Party leadership, strongly backed by Moscow, came out unambiguously against the demand by private farmers for their own independent trade union. The Pope and the Primate spoke out on their behalf.

On March 24, Cardinal Wysynski rose from his sick-bed to attend a secret meeting with General Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister. Six weeks later, Rural Solidarity was formally registered in the Polish Supreme Court.

The new Primate will have to decide how far he can go in propelling up the Communist regime. There is the conflict, as one of Solidarity's Catholic advisers, puts it, between the church's spiritual mission and its patriotic duty.

US MISSILE OFFICER ARRESTED

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, May 31

A 25-year-old American Air Force officer working on a Titan missile site has been arrested on charges of stealing classified information to the Soviet Embassy in Washington. His lawyer says that he is cooperating fully with the authorities, with a promise for immunity from prosecution, but he has been placed under pretrial confinement by the Air Force while it examines the case.

Second Lieutenant Christopher Cooke was deputy commander of a Titan intercontinental missile crew in Kansas, one of the places where the Titans are based. He was one of the two men who held the keys to launch the missile: both have to be used in response to coded instructions.

The Titan is the oldest and least reliable of American strategic missiles: it was a Titan that exploded on its launching pad in Arkansas last year.

Lieutenant Cooke allegedly made three unauthorized visits to the Soviet Embassy between December last year and May. So far he has not been charged with espionage.

A spokesman at the Russian Embassy said yesterday: "The problem is so many people come to the embassy bringing crazy plans. It's a headache for us. So we have no comment."

Captain Robert Woehl, the commander of the United States nuclear submarine George Washington, that sank a Japanese cargo ship in a hit-and-run collision in April has been stripped of his post.

The Japanese television said (UPI reports from Tokyo)

\$45,000 for a Tadema

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A painting entitled "A Corner of My Studio" which Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema gave to his distinguished fellow artist, Lord Leighton, was sold by Christie's in New York on Friday for \$35,000 (\$45,675) to a private collector from Texas. The estimated price was between \$60,000 and \$80,000.

The painting was given to Lord Leighton in exchange for the latter's "Bath of Psyche," painted to decorate the entrance hall of Sir Lawrence's Grove End Road studio. It was included in Lord Leighton's sale at Christie's in 1896 when Agnew's paid 1,800 guineas for it.

Christie's two-session sale of nineteenth century European paintings scored three new auction record prices for individual artists.

These were a fine Naturalist depiction of the "Place du Louvre" by Ulpiano Checa y Sanz at \$87,000 (estimate \$25,000-\$35,000) to an anonymous New Yorker; "The Canal Venice" by Franz Richard Untermyer at \$36,000 (estimate \$18,000-\$25,000); and "At Prayer," a group of children before a candlelit Virgin by Theophile Augustin Ribot, the French Realist, at \$32,000 (estimate \$10,000-\$15,000).

Both the latter went to anonymous Londoners. The sale totalled \$885,841 with 13 per cent unsold.

At Sotheby's in New York on Friday a pastel by William Merritt Chase sold for \$520,000 (\$398,058), a record price, at auction for the artist and for an American Impressionist.

Greeks give Americans time for bases treaty

From Mario Mediano, Athens, May 31

The Greek Government has decided to postpone the Parliamentary summer recess so as to give the Americans an extra two weeks to conclude the agreement on the future of their military bases here.

Mr. George Rallis, the Prime Minister, told a press conference yesterday that significant progress has been accomplished in the negotiations. New American proposals were expected on the remaining issues which he described as "technical".

"If these proposals conform with the Greek views, and are submitted in time for ratification by Parliament, the agreement will be signed," the Prime Minister said. "If there is no time for ratification, there is no reason to sign."

The whole question would have to be reviewed by the next Government after the autumn elections in Greece.

The Greek Parliament usually rises for the summer in mid-June. Preparations for the ratification debate would take a week or 10 days, and in any event, the Government would prefer the unpopular question of the bases not to be the last item on its agenda.

Mr. Rallis announced that Parliament would go into recess at the end of June or the first 10 days of July. This was clearly intended to give the negotiators two to three weeks to wrap up the talks, and still have time for ratification.

The main obstacle in the talks is the Greek demand for sophisticated military equipment over and above the agreed five-year list of arms that the Americans have already undertaken to supply.

The Prime Minister said the way the agreement was shaping up it would be infinitely better than the existing bases treaty signed in 1953. He refused, however, to go into the details of the negotiations.

The Greeks appear to be quite satisfied, however, with what they obtained from the Americans. They rejected the *pro quo* for the bases—the reaffirmation of United States interest in preserving the balance of power in the Aegean and in discouraging a possible Greek-Turkish war.

Mr. Rallis said that his Government was careful not to overreact to Turkish provocations in the Aegean, for instance, by shooting down a trespassing Turkish jet fighter.

Eight defect from opera

Lausanne, May 31—Eight members of Romania's Bucharest Opera requested political asylum in Switzerland last week, the newspaper *Tribuna* of Lausanne-Dimars reported. The defections included three violinists, one cellist, two members of the chorus and two dancers, etc. report said.

The 250-member Bucharest Opera had been in Lausanne for a performance of Wagner's *Tannhauser* last Monday. Agency France-Press.

Hamish Hamilton £8.95

Swiss take titles at Nottingham regatta



ST ARNOLD M
BALLPOLL M

Taxpayers carry £20m risk on all-plastic plane

All eyes in the aerospace industry are on Northern Ireland, where Lear-Visa is making the world's first all-plastic passenger aircraft, the Lear Fan. Positive and technically exciting, this carbon-composite 12-seater, with a single propeller aft like a ship's screw, poses technical questions as yet unanswered — with the British taxpayer carrying a reported £20m of the risk.

More about this in a moment. What is the Lear Fan's market, and why is it considered worth the risk?

This new aircraft is aimed at the quality end of the world's biggest aircraft fleet in terms of numbers — general aviation. Exactly what is general aviation? It covers everything civil that flies other than airlines — from company jets and (like the Lear Fan) turboprops to homebuilt gliders and powered aeroplanes. There are 300,000 or more such aircraft in the Western world, three quarters of them in the United States, where the Lear Fan is being flight-tested. General aviation aircraft are generally assumed to have a maximum weight of under 25,000 lb, although the Saudi Royal Family's Boeing 747 weighs 30 times that.

For every airliner in the world outside the Soviet Union and China there are 40 general aviation aircraft. They are operated for business, agriculture, air taxis,

rescue, fire-fighting, policing, surveying, coastguarding, sport and pleasure.

The sales of general aviation aircraft were hardly affected by the oil crisis of 1973, though in the last year of aviation gasoline (avgas) has hit sales of piston-engined aircraft, especially the two-engined models in competition with the kerosene-burning twin turboprops. Sales of the executive types, jets and turboprops, have remained buoyant despite the world economic recession, thanks to the efficiency-improving performance of a professionally flown company aircraft, and the engine turbine fuel (avtur).

In round figures there are 250,000 piston singles, 30,000 piston twins, 5,500 twin-turboprops and 4,000 twin-jets. There are about 9,000 helicopters on the civil registers, of which about a third are turbine, an increasing proportion being twin-engined. This is one of the big general aviation growth markets, well represented at Paris by models from Aerospatiale, Agusta, Bell, Eurocopter, Hughes, Mil, Robinson, and two engines confer the performance which revolutionises helicopter safety over built-up areas and in the executive, transport, industrial and offshore oil roles.

Cessna is the biggest

general aviation manufacturer, followed by Piper, Beechcraft and Gulfstream American. The French are the European market-leaders, but the foregoing big four American manufacturers supply 50 per cent of the Western world's general aviation fleet.

The strongest market is for company aircraft, for which the revolutionary Lear Fan is intended. It is competing with a dozen types of fast jet, like Britain's best-selling BAe 125-700, and a host of propeller twins. A company decision to take such aircraft into partnership depends on the answer to the question: will it increase profits?

As a result of its advanced structure, aerodynamics and engine layout, the Lear Fan promises to carry more business faster, and further, and more cheaply than the competition. The carbon-fibre-plastic structure saves at least a ton of weight compared with aluminium; the aft screw improves cruising efficiency, the V-tail saves the weight of a fin and rudder — there is a relatively small ventral fin — and the twin engines driving a single propeller save the weight and aero-dynamic drag associated with conventional twin-propeller types.

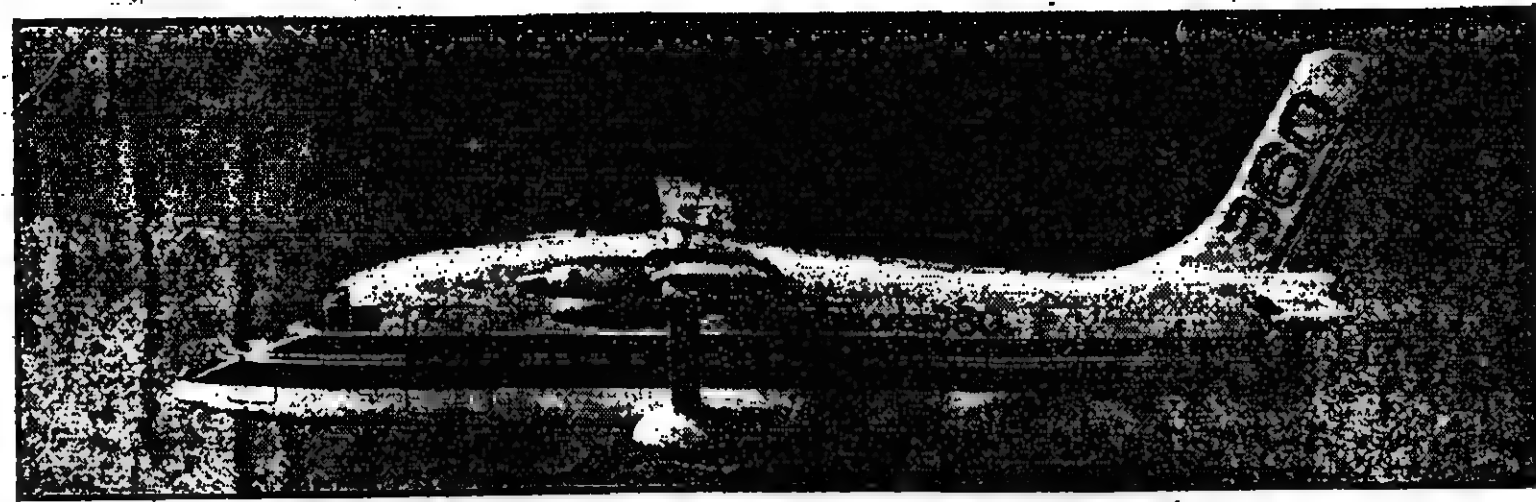
But will the airworthiness authorities give the Lear Fan the certificate which it must have before the customers (who are said to have ordered 200) can fly the

aircraft? Carbonfibre is very light and very strong — stronger than steel in tension (though not in compression). It is also much more resistant to fatigue, and it does not corrode.

But it also has disadvantages, some of which are unquantified in aircraft operation, military or civil. It is very brittle, shattering like glass under the impact of a crash-landing or a bird-strike. Carbonfibre also absorbs moisture, going like a wheat biscuit in the worst laboratory conditions. It is also a very poor conductor of electricity compared with metal, which conducts lightning into the atmosphere without a trace except in the most unusual strikes.

Another unknown is the compound engine, though it is normal in helicopters. Certification authorities are traditionally very conservative in the interests of safety — the British CAA more so than the American FAA. The manufacturer has to convince the certifiers that his innovations will meet all the safety factors. It is clear that Lear-Visa's new factory in Northern Ireland will boom if the designers are right. Certainly the general aviation market for company aircraft despite the recession — perhaps because of it — is booming.

J. M. Ramsden
Editor-in-chief, Flight



Short Brothers' 360, a 36-seat development of its 330 30-seater, has gained orders from four commuter airlines so far. First flight date was advanced six months from the original target of December.

Uncertainty hovers over EH101 helicopter

The helicopter sector of the British aerospace industry meets in Paris in a state of considerable uncertainty over the fate of its latest project, the EH101, which Westland of Yeovil and Agusta of Italy plan to develop in partnership.

EH101 is planned as a large, three-engined machine designed to hunt and kill submarines with the navies of the two partner countries, over the Sea King, S61 and Puma helicopters now in use, and that it could be developed to meet a large demand in the export market, particularly for oil exploration.

Meanwhile, Westland Helicopters has an order book for 170 machines of various types worth more than

£200m. It delivered 57 helicopters in 1980 and made a profit of £17.5m. Its current types are the Navy Lynx, designed for all-weather operation, flying off small ships, the Army Lynx, with long-range Boeing Vercors, troop transportation, and surveillance and electronic warfare; the WG30, based on Lynx components, but with a cabin capacity for up to 22 for either civil or military use; the Gazelle, a lightweight five-seater; and the Sea King, for anti-submarine, and search and rescue duties.

The world helicopter market remains buoyant as the natural gas and oil industry expands, and a number of new types, and developments of existing aircraft have been announced since the last Paris show.

British Airways Helicopters has placed orders for six long-range Boeing Vercors, Chinooks, the first of which is scheduled to begin commercial operations in July from Aberdeen to the Brant field, 255 nautical miles distant, reducing the engine of the Sikorsky S76 with its Gem 50 and Gem 70 engines which, the British company suggests, would give this American helicopter an even better performance.

Although British and European production is increasing, the real high-capacity output continues to come from the United States. Bell, for instance, delivered its 25,000th rotary-wing machine early this year. Hiller is going ahead with an improved version of its FH1100, and Rolls-Royce would like to replace the engine of the Sikorsky S76 with its Gem 50 and Gem 70 engines which, the British company suggests, would give this American helicopter an even better performance.

Arthur Reed

Search is on for way to beat radar trap

Two current research programmes could lead by stretching back to the Second World War. As soon as radar was invented scientists were trying to defeat it.

British Aerospace is understood to be conducting its own secret long-term programme to develop an aircraft which can escape detection by enemy radar. So are other leading aerospace countries, including the Soviet Union. Whether the Russians are devoting a size similar to the \$1,000m which the United States will spend on Stealth in the next fiscal year is unknown. But the general conclusion must be that air forces will regard the adoption of Stealth technology as a necessity rather than a gleam in the eye by the year 2000.

A reduced radar signature will be among the characteristics of the Long Range Combat Aircraft (LRCA) which SAC is planning to bring into service in the second half of the 1990s as an interim solution until Stealth itself is ready. The LRCA will in effect be a smaller subsonic version of the B1 bomber with a range of about 5,000 miles, cancelled amid controversy by President Carter. About 100 LRCA are planned while the initial order for Stealth is likely to be half as high again.

To predict that the future will be with VSTOL aircraft and with a bomber designed to beat the most complex enemy radar may not sound very adventurous. But forecasts of any kind are risky in an industry which depends so heavily upon economic stability and political change.

Only five years ago one might have speculated with some confidence that the 1980s would be looked upon by posterity as the decade of transatlantic cooperation in weapon procurement.

But will this turn out to be the case? NATO partners are now awaiting an indication by the Reagan Administration on how far it will try

to reverse the present 10 to one balance against Europe in the transatlantic arms market. No one watches with more interest than Britain which, having just sold (more or less) more than 30 Hawk trainers to Dubai, is hoping for a rather bigger customer in the United States Navy.

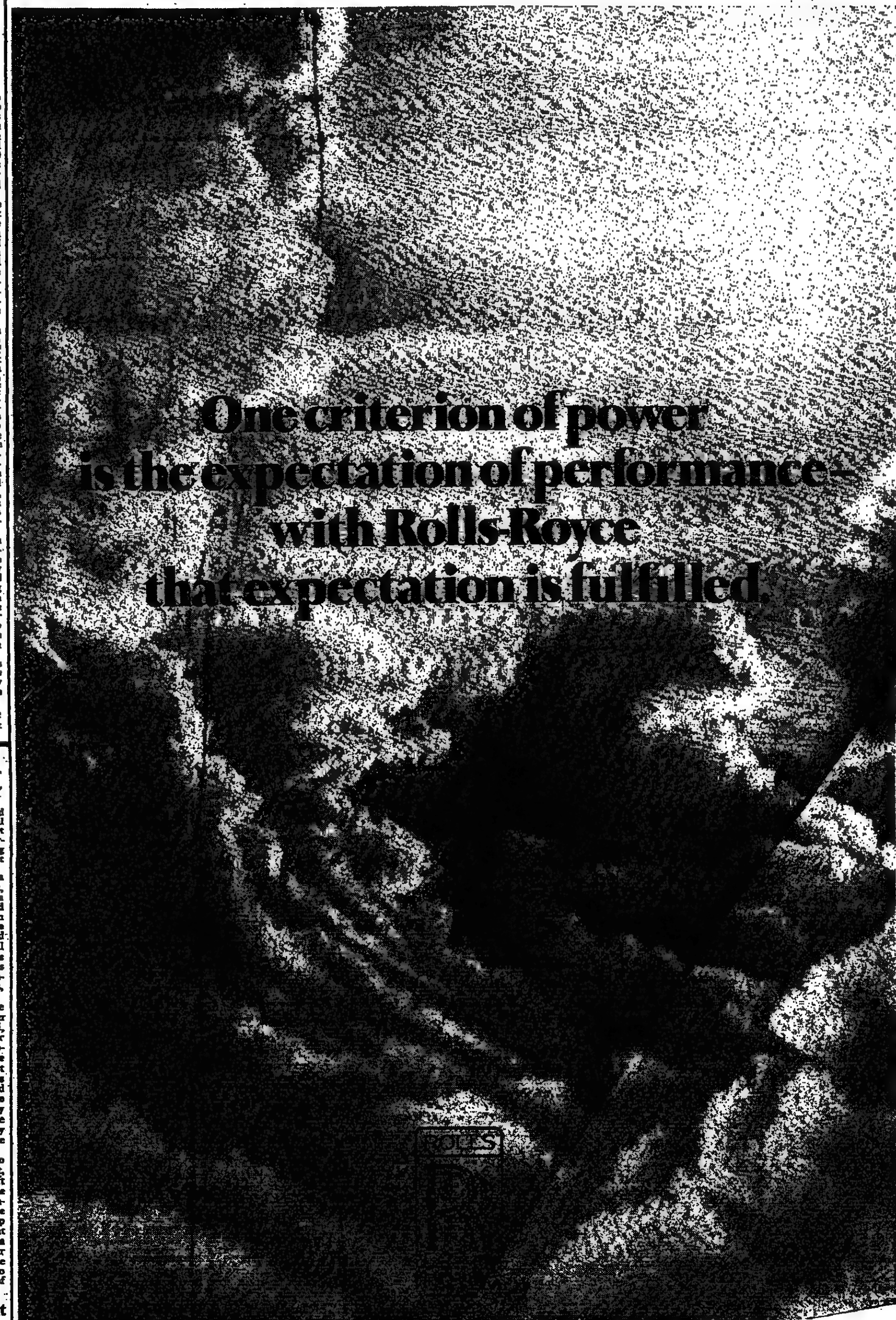
If the new Americans have yet to show their hand, what of the old Europeans? The prospect of selling European equipment to the United States was thought to be a powerful force to bind Europe's main aerospace industries into closer collaboration on weapon developments. But the recent history of collaborative projects has not been entirely happy.

Anglo-German-French cooperation over Tornado must count as a success, if an expensive one. So must the series of Anglo-French programmes. Britain is also involved in a variety of projects now under way, France, West Germany, Holland and Norway are its partners in an anti-ship missile development, France and West Germany are participating along with Britain in the American Multi-Launch Rocket System (MLRS) development. And France and Germany, again, are Britain's partners in a number of other ventures involving surface-to-air, air-to-air and anti-tank missiles.

On the other hand the plan to produce an Anglo-French-German Eurofighter for the three air forces would now seem to have collapsed amid disagreements over timing and design. And weapons collaboration remains the goal of politicians rather than armed forces — who fear the emergence of an ugly compromise which pleases no one.

And with new weapons costing up to 10 times as much as the old ones they are replacing, no one can afford ugly compromises.

Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent



One criterion of power is the expectation of performance with Rolls-Royce that expectation is fulfilled

Avionics' mighty midget

The flight decks of the generation of airliners now coming into service, such as the new European Airbus 310, have colour television screens in the middle of their control panels. One of them gives the crew an indication of possible failures, such as with a fuel pump or electrical circuit, and the other flashes a diagram of that piece of equipment and the procedures for coping with trouble.

The process is as straightforward as the Automobile Association's guide to the average be-leaguered motorist. Invariably, the ubiquitous micro-processor lies at the heart of the latest advances in cockpit automation. This type of electronic intervention for the flight deck is being pursued by British Aerospace, Boeing and all the other major airframe companies for whom this branch of avionics is becoming essential if they are to hold their own in this highly competitive business.

But avionics covers an immense range of operations. The world's airlines spent about £120m on equipment under this heading last year for navigation, communications, flight management systems (as the flight deck apparatus is called), and all manner of devices for monitoring engine pressures, fuel flows, altitude, temperatures and stresses and strains. In addition an array of ground-based equipment

for pilot training, automatic testing of aircraft instruments and air traffic control comes into the avionics category. It is estimated that spending on avionics for 1981 will be £150m.

Moreover, expenditure on civilian aviation is only a fraction of that spent on defence aircraft and ground-based radar, navigation and communications networks. As with many advances in avionics, the latest inventions for automation in the cockpit owe much to the developments which began in the military field. And work in the defence operations is still several steps ahead of the applications in the civil sector.

For example, the latest experiments in enhancing the United States Air Force F-15 fighter will turn it into a machine for air-to-ground attack at night and in all weathers. The avionics equipment which extends the role for one of the most modern of modern squadrons includes four colour television display screens in the aft cockpit of this two-seater fighter. In the vernacular of the aviation industry, these screens display respectively the conventional radar map, tactical situation display, sensor display and the head-up display.

The last of these four is perhaps the most familiar to the occasional observer of the aviation affairs, because the idea of "head-up" was turned into a practical method for pilots in Britain

Pearce Wright

Is there an alternative to the Government's economic strategy? The first of a three-part series

Undo the Budget and save 100,000 jobs

As the Cabinet hammers up for summer battles over public spending cuts, we have been looking at the options open to the Chancellor and his colleagues. In cooperation with the Economist Intelligence Unit, we have used the Treasury's own economic model to check what would happen if the Government decided to change course this summer instead of pressing on with its current policies.

The results are our own, not the Treasury's: but they provide a sort of Do It Yourself Chancellor's kit to weigh one policy against another. They show that the Government could get the economy moving more quickly and could do something to curb unemployment. But the stage has already been reached when it is hard to see unemployment coming down sharply unless the Government takes big risks of allowing inflation to soar away.

We asked the EIU to look at three alternative policies: reflation, devaluation and a combination of protectionism and a big increase in spending of the kind favoured by the Labour left. Over the next three days we shall give their results.

Today we look at the most politically attractive option for the Government: mild refraction this summer. We asked the model what would happen if the Government decided on a public

If we stay as we are:

OUTPUT falls another 1 per cent by next summer, stagnates till summer 1983, then rises 11 per cent by early 1984.

INFLATION falls slowly to 9.6 per cent by early 1984.

LIVING STANDARDS stagnant till late 1983 then rise to near level of early this year.

UNEMPLOYMENT (including school leavers) more than three million this winter, then rising gently to three-and-a-half million by early 1984.

If the Government reflates:

OUTPUT stops falling this summer, stays roughly static till mid-1983, then rises 14 per cent. Runs about 1 per cent higher than under Government policies.

INFLATION falls faster over next 18 months, but not into single figures, touching 10.3 per cent in 1984.

LIVING STANDARDS get boost, then fall back before rising in late 1983. Average 1 per cent higher than Government policy.

UNEMPLOYMENT just over three million this winter, rising to 3.38 million by early 1984.

investment programme costing an extra £1,000m a year at today's prices. At the same time we cut income tax by £1,250m,

which is roughly equivalent to increasing tax allowances in line with inflation. To help industry, which has been particularly hard hit, we cut the National Insurance surcharge by 1.75 percentage points. This surcharge is particularly unpopular with industrialists, who say it is a tax on jobs. Altogether, our refraction package pumped about £4,000m back into the economy.

In effect, we looked at what would happen if the Chancellor decided to undo the effects of his Budget. The answer is that he would get some people back to work without making inflation worse. By this time next year, another 100,000 people would have jobs who would not get them on current policies. Output would be one per cent higher than is expected with the current strategy, and prices would be fractionally lower, not higher, than expected. Companies which gained from the £1,750m handout through cutting National Insurance would be able to cut the prices they charge for their goods.

There would be a price to be paid for this. The balance of payments would get worse, because some of the extra money would be spent on imports. Government borrowing would be about £2,000m higher next year and interest rates would be higher than the Chancellor expects. But in spite of these problems, the extra output would encourage private companies to boost investment. If the Government

kept on with its investment programme, not increasing it each year but not cutting it either, the benefits would grow as we approached the next election, which must be held by Spring 1984. By then the Treasury model tells us, a package of the kind outlined above would provide jobs for nearly 175,000 people.

Not all that would be translated into a cut in unemployment. Some of the jobs would go to people who do not bother to register as unemployed. But the measures could cut the unemployment figure by 133,000 by Spring 1984. They would also raise the living

standards of people who have jobs, which might be just as important in political terms as the unemployment figure.

But in spite of all these pluses for a policy of mild refraction, the Chancellor shows no sign of going down that road. Indeed, he has asked his colleagues to start drawing up lists of cuts in public spending, which are likely to depress state investment still further.

One reason for this is his growing worry that his strategy does not add up to the tax cuts which he promised throughout the lifetime of this Parliament. The EIU says that even with his present tight borrowing limits,

the Chancellor would be able to cut the standard rate of tax next year by 2p in the pound to 23p and by another 1p in 1983 to 22p. But some other forecasts, such as the London Business School, are starting to doubt this.

We assumed that the Chancellor would cut taxes over the next two years even if he decided to give a refractionary boost now. The money would come from higher Government borrowing. We assumed that the Government would make sure that the refraction we proposed would not lead to it printing any more money than it will need to on its present policies.

The extra Government deficit of about £1,700m a year, would be covered by borrowing at slightly higher interest rates.

The Government thinks this would just cut down private investment, most economists disagree with them. So does the Treasury model. The effect of boosting demand is to encourage firms to invest more, because they feel they can sell what they make.

So if the Chancellor sets out to expand the economy by refraction, the economy will expand. But not by much. That is the most depressing part of the situation in which the Government now finds itself.

Although our refractionary package of £4,000m could cut unemployment by more than 100,000, that is very few compared with the 31m who look likely to be without work by 1984.

No big gains without a U-turn

Paradoxically, the very scale of the problem which current policies have created may be the greatest source of weakness for the Cabinet: "wets". They will seem to be arguing for a big shift in policy for small gains in the economy. But the truth is that big gains cannot be had without a complete U-turn, which has risks of its own.

If it takes £4,000m to cut unemployment by 130,000, straight multiplication suggests it might take a £40,000m boost to bring it down near the 2m level. In fact, the economy could not absorb a huge boost in demand like that all at once.

Inflationary pressures would build up at home and the pound would slump abroad.

Some people, especially exporters, might say that a falling pound would be no bad thing. Sterling is now the most overvalued currency in the world. The Confederation of British Industry is pressing for what amounts to devaluation. What that would do to our economic prospects will be considered tomorrow.

David Blake
Economics Editor

Would breath tests put drivers on the spot?

Scientists are challenging a proposed change in the drink and driving law by which breath machines would be used instead of blood or urine samples to provide evidence against motorists suspected of being over the limit. They say the new procedure would not be as accurate and more open to abuse and that it could damage relations between police and public.

The change is provided for in the Transport Bill, now before Parliament and almost certain to receive the royal assent in July. According to the critics, the use of breath machines at police stations raises several questions which the Government has not adequately answered. Until it does, public confidence may be undermined.

The Government argues that the introduction of breath test machines at the police station will have clear advantages. It will do away with the need to call on police doctors—often in the middle of the night—and take up less police time. It will be fairer to motorists, who will know the result immediately and not have to wait several weeks for a laboratory analysis. And it will be particularly welcome to those people who fear the needle and dislike giving blood.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Transport Secretary, has repeatedly maintained that the breath test machines have been extensively tested by Government scientists and give accurate readings, but that even so the proposed new procedure contains important safeguards for the motorist.

One complicating factor, admitted on both sides, is that blood and breath tests do not necessarily give the same reading. It depends on the individual's physiological make-up. A breath test may show a driver to be over the limit and a blood test show him under—and the other way round.

Under the present system, based on blood analysis, the legal limit is 80 milligrams of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. The equivalent for breath analysis has been fixed at 35 microgrammes of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath. But while on average "80" equals "35", in individual cases it may not.

To cover this possibility, the Government has decided that a motorist whose breath alcohol reading is between 35 and 50—equivalent to an average blood/alcohol count of 80 to 115—should have the right to opt for a blood sample instead. If that option is taken up, the evidence of the breath test is discarded and the case proceeds, as it does now, on the blood analysis.

The Government disclaims that the breath machine can be cheated by a motorist not exhaling completely or by hyperventilation. A rigorous deep breathing test before the test is taken. Such stratagems were tried during the Home Office tests and were found not to work. If the motorist genuinely cannot provide a breath specimen, because, for example, he is asthmatic, he will be asked for a blood sample instead.

Even if the Transport Bill becomes law in July, breath machines are unlikely to be introduced in police stations before late next year. This is partly because it will take time to train police officers to use them and also because the Home Office is engaged in another series of tests on more advanced machines.

It may be that the results of these tests will help to remove some of the doubts about accuracy and reliability.

At the moment, though, the critics are far from convinced. Mr Allan Parsons, an analytical chemist, part of whose work is analysing blood samples for drivers, says: "I am prepared to accept that the new system will be fair to most motorists, but is most good enough?"

Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

'For too long we have elevated the cult of the winner'

Why English soccer has run out of steam

"The most crucial match in the history of English football" is an experience we have lived through before. What is alarming today is the increasing frequency with which it comes round. If Saturday's World Cup qualifying match in Switzerland was a game that England could not afford to lose, how shall we describe the next in the series, in Hungary next Saturday?

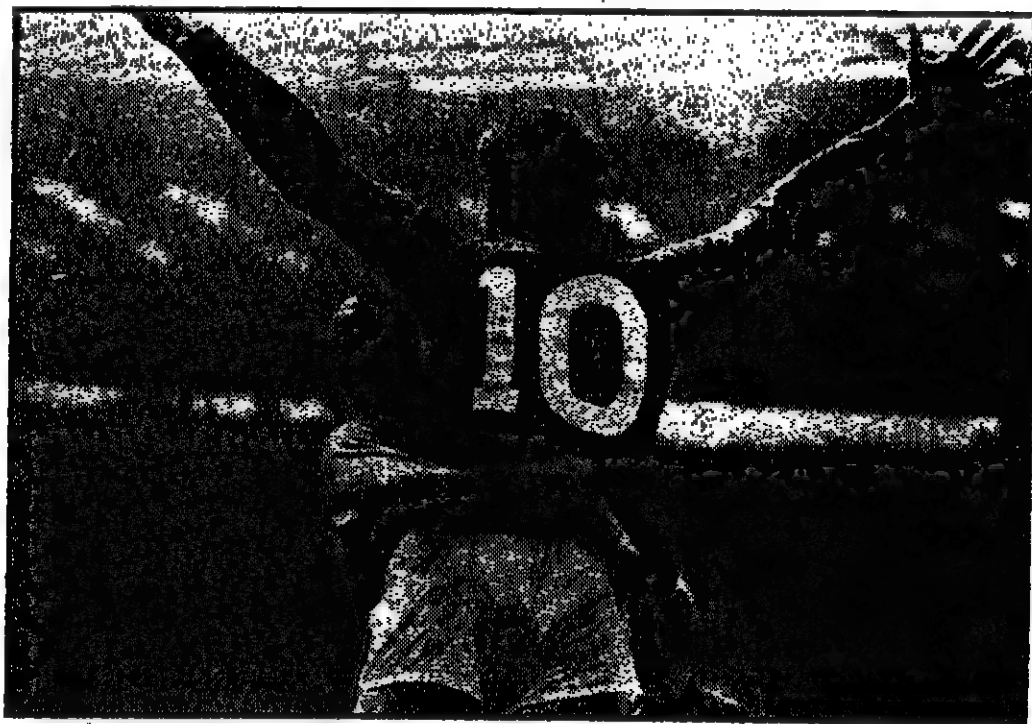
Defeat in Budapest would effectively, if not actually for the time being, put an end to England's chance of taking part in next year's finals in Spain—for which, ironically, there will be more qualifiers than ever before. In the short term, that might appear to be the ultimate humiliation. In the long term it might be for the best. At last English football might be compelled to face some uncomfortable conclusions. Whether any action would be taken remains debatable.

The problems are deep and fundamental. A ritual execution of the team manager would achieve little. Any successor to Ron Greenwood would still be left to work with the same raw material. He would still have to choose his team from players who lack both the technique and the tactical sophistication of the world's best, and who cannot to international matches drawn by the excessive demands of club competition.

To achieve anything significant, English football will have to cut through the complacency of so much current opinion. The First Division of the Football League is held to be "the most difficult in the world to win". The success of Liverpool and Ipswich Town in European club tournaments is seen as corroborative evidence, conventional



Alf Ramsey:
the winning
manager in
the World Cup



The great day: jubilation at Wembley after winning the World Cup in 1966.



Ron Greenwood:
a ritual
execution would
achieve little

easily overlooking the contribution made by Scots and Dutch players.

Nor should too much comfort be derived from the position of Wales at the top of their World Cup qualifying group. After their goalless draw with the Soviet Union at Wrexham on Saturday, Mike England, the Wales manager, remarked with satisfaction that his team had yet to concede a goal in the competition, that the USSR were "a difficult team to break down", but that nevertheless chance had been made.

Similar views can be heard at many post-match interviews.

It was left to a Dutch observer to inquire whether it was impolite to commend the critical shortcomings of Welsh technique. For those with eyes to see, it was also apparent that while this Wales team is merely a more integrated harder-working descendant of its predecessors, the Soviet Union has changed its former predictable image for a fluid, imaginative style in the modern mould.

What then can be done to change the basic approach to football in Britain? The first requirement is a change in attitudes. After last week's disappointing European Cup

final, Liverpool's chairman, John Smith, echoed a philosophy propounded at Anfield by Bill Shankly: "For us, winning is not the most important thing—it is the only thing."

For too long we have elevated the cult of the winner. Team formations have placed ever more emphasis on defence. Containment and restriction of space have taken priority. Cheating in the form of so-called professional fouls, encroaching at free kicks, time-wasting and shaming injury have become prevalent. Those developments have inevitably

communicated themselves to the most impressionable minds—the youngsters who will provide the next generation of professionals. Anyone who has had any connection with schoolboy football will know how much importance is attached to cups and medals and how rigidly the systems and formations of professional football are aped in the pursuit of trophies.

At some point a young player needs to learn that his own penalty area is not the place to try to dribble round opponents. But the desire to acquire and demonstrate the ability to beat players by individual skill

is central to the wellbeing of the game. When the joy of playing for playing's sake is prematurely stifled in the quest for another notch on the belt, the future is put in pawn.

While this situation obtains the refusal of the English Schools Football Association to allow schoolboys to be too closely allied to professional clubs seems somewhat hollow. At the same time, the league clubs themselves can claim little sympathy while self-interest prevents them from putting their own house in order.

The recent decision by the Football Association to continue

the bar on paid directors of Football League clubs will not encourage optimism that the long-standing suspicion which exists between the two governing bodies is any nearer resolution. While the professional core of British football continues to be ruled by well-meaning amateurs, there can be little hope of genuine progress.

No one denies that the best footballers in England are required to play too often. A season of 60 or more matches leaves little opportunity to practise, basic skills or develop subtlety in team play. The time between fixtures is too often required for curing or resting injuries.

Ideally, the First Division should be reduced to 20 or even 18 clubs. But how many directors would vote for a reduction that would deprive them of the income from up to four home games? And how would the changes be made?

Would promotion and relegation be abandoned in the transitional season with the removal of incentive that that would imply? If those traditional features were to remain, would the clubs agree to a season which would see one-third of the First Division teams doomed to lose their status?

In 1968 the Chester Committee's report on its inquiry into the state of Association Football at all levels defined most of the problems and made some of the worst aspects of professionalism at the lowest levels and too little application of the best qualities of professionalism at the highest level remain depressingly apparent.

Gerald Sinstadt

Now Medvedev breaks the Khrushchev taboo

Roy Medvedev, the dissident Soviet historian, whose devastating critique of Stalinism, *Let History Judge*, led to his expulsion from the Communist Party some 10 years ago, has just finished a new political biography of Nikita Khrushchev. It is about to be published in Italy, where Medvedev's last six books have all appeared first, and an English edition is promised for the autumn. It will not, of course, find a publisher in the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev is still a taboo subject for the Russians and gathering material on this cunning, erratic and exuberant Soviet leader proved no easy task for Medvedev, who lives quietly in Moscow in a small, book-lined flat.

Official archives are not available even to historians in better favour, but Khrushchev had an extensive family who were able to help. These included his widow, Nina Petrovna, who is now in her eighties and rumoured to have become a regular attendee at the Russian Orthodox Church, and Alexei Adjuhi, Khrushchev's once influential son-in-law and former editor of *Izvestia*, now a dispirited figure with a lowly job on a monthly magazine. The main source of Medvedev's inside information, however, has been the great man's son, Sergei, now a scientific worker.

Medvedev, whose twin brother Zhores has been deprived of his Soviet citizenship and now lives in England, is a courteous and meticulous man, still a convinced Marxist and an ardent admirer of Lenin. He has had a number of brushes with the authorities and—duly—but valiantly—attempted to run as



Roy Medvedev:
the dissident Soviet
historian

THE TIMES DIARY

Christopher Reid, the poet, is strongly tipped to win this year's Hawthornden Prize, the oldest of our top literary awards. It is worth £500 and given for a work of imaginative literature to a writer under 41. Previous winners include Sean O'Casey, Siegfried Sassoon, Robert Graves, Evelyn Waugh, Graham Greene and Ted Hughes.

The award will be made on Wednesday at a ceremony in Stationers' Hall, in the City, organized by the Society of Authors.

Reid, a 32-year-old Londoner, once worked behind the scenes at the Victoria Palace theatre and as news and reviews

editor of *Crafts Magazine* until he gave it up recently to devote himself full time to poetry.

I also hear that one of the three £1,000 Somerset Maugham awards has gone to A. N. Wilson for his novel *The Healing Art*. He is accustomed to awards: as an undergraduate at New College, Oxford, he won the Chancellor's English essay prize and the Ellerton theological essay prize; his first novel, *The Sweets of Pimlico*, won the 1978 John Llewelyn Rhys memorial prize.

Wilson likes to say that he teaches English in (rather than at) Oxford so that people don't think of him as a doddish part-time writer. He need not be so worried after Wednesday, when the Maugham awards will also be made.

ago when the architect was still regarded as an artist.

Prizeman, 50, is best known as the writer of four architectural history and textbooks and the designer of Bertram Rota's bookshop in Long Acre, the Knoeder Gallery in Cork Street and Langan's Brasserie in Stratton Street.

His new post is complicated, he admits, by the Monopolies Commission decision abolishing the RIBA scale of fees and allowing architects to advertise and hold shares in building companies. Add to that the Architectural Association's reputation for controversy and varied roles—school, club and power-house for new (and often tiresome) ideas—and he will clearly have a full-time job.

Prizeman says: "The profession has changed from the days when an architect was expected to design the building and the furnishings. Architects have got themselves into a corner from doing large buildings cheaply for property developers and councils. Few are concerned with small things. They do not have a creative image. I want to change that."

All welcome

Bad news: I have not space today to give the results in my "clever excuses" competition (but I promise them for tomorrow). Better news: Mr Jack Walsley, of Peterfield in Hampshire, has sent me this extract from his parish magazine about meetings at St. Andrew Women's Institute: "June 18: Speaker, Mrs Carruthers—Painting on Pottery." July 16: Garden meeting at Freshwater House, Stroud. Speaker from the WRVS on "Local affairs". No meeting in August. Why not come along?"

A star with stripes

The week's most elusive visitor to London must be John Tower, the new Republican chairman of the United States Senate's powerful Armed Services Committee. He is in Britain for a few days but no one, not even the United States Embassy, knows who he is seeing, why, or where he is staying. All that is known is that he is here for a series of "important private meetings".

He will make one public appearance, at a press conference tomorrow at the Royal United Services Institute in Whitehall, but the Institute does not know the rest of his movements either. At the conference, Tower will make a statement on East-West relations, and we may expect some sparks. Nobody

reflects the new image in Washington better than this tough, God-fearing little Texan who was elected to Lyndon Johnson's seat 20 years ago. Now 55, he holds the curious distinction of being the only non-commissioned reservist in Congress with the rank of chief petty officer.

One thing there will be no mystery about: his views on any projected cuts in the Royal Navy.

How did you do?

I haven't found anybody who knew the answers to more than one of the questions in Friday's news quiz, so readers who got two or more did well.

The first question was: "Who had them rolling in the aisles and hated it?" Answer: Mr Michael Heather, head wargear of Gloucester Cathedral. He had expressed his distaste at the behaviour of young couples who had slept on the cathedral floor during an all-night rock concert.

Question two: "Why did Jack Waters make news—and what was his link with P2?" Jack Waters was, of course, actor Jack Warner, who died last week in the Royal Masonic Hospital, with P2 the Masonic lodge at the centre of the Italian scandal.

Question three: "Where would supper cost you £2m?" The church in Chely, north Wales, where a painting of *Christ's Supper at Emmaus*, allegedly by Velasquez, was found by artist and restorer Thomas Dempsey-Jones.

Finally, "What medieval weapon was turned on which modern knight?" Crossbow, the weapon of the Bow Group, which attacked Sir Keith Joseph. More teasers next weekend.

Peter Watson

Members of the Wedding [1]

"To comprehend fully the nature of princes one must be an ordinary citizen": taking Machiavelli as his brief, Clive James has constructed his newest political squib around a supposed royal marriage in a mythical kingdom. Each day this week we are publishing one of Mar's illustrations with a quotation from *Charles Charming's Challenges on the Pathway to the Throne*, which is to be published next Monday, June 8, by Cape at £4.95.



Likewise a man of few words, Philip spoke. "Thank Christ that's over. Sturdy little bloke. Bit short of chin, perhaps. Still, you can't tell. Right sort of food, might turn out bloody well. Propped up among the pillows, weak with joy. His wife declared: 'We're so glad it's a boy.'"

Text © 1981 by Clive James Illustrations © 1981 by Marc

هكذا من الأصل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A TRAGEDY FOR BANGLADESH

The killing of President Zia-ur Rahman is a shattering blow to peace and good government in Bangladesh, likely to throw the country into despair at the unending military rivalry from which the country has suffered from its birth. Nothing that is known of the rebel leadership in Chittagong promises any popular support for its action. Personal rivalry as much as some imagined national purpose seems to have inspired General Manzur's brutal plot. That in turn is likely to reawaken past vendettas which President Zia might have hoped had lost their edge. For six years he had coaxed the country back to order and decency, giving hope to its ninety million people. Whatever criticisms could be made of his rule were as nothing to such benefits.

Shaikh Mujib, the country's nationalist leader, had established the Awami League which promised to carry the people into a promised land of independence after the bloody birth of Bangladesh in 1971. The coup of 1975, in which all members of Shaikh Mujib's family who could be found were indiscriminately slaughtered, was carried out by a group of young army officers in protest at the corruption in which Shaikh Mujib's following had sunk and at the lawlessness in the country with which the Awami League maintained its power by its own strong-arm force. There was much justice in the charges but little hope for the country in the vindictiveness displayed. The wounds were deep and have never healed. After two further coups — also exclusively military in origin — General Zia took power as a military ruler. His record in office had

earned him respect and had given the country a peace it had not before enjoyed. He promised to restore parliamentary government and, like military rulers in other Asian countries, founded his own party to fight the elections. Winning a majority by methods that were not creditable, given the character of the country, President Zia resolved to fulfill his promise to institute effective civilian government. He was even able to attract opposition politicians into his service. But however much peace spread through the countryside, or fortune brought good harvests undamaged by the floods that had so often ruined them, political and military rivalries continued to sap his rule. Over his shoulder he was always aware of the power of the gun.

The military part in the birth of Bangladesh, not to mention the Bengali propensity to politics — "take three Bengalis and you have the makings of four political parties" — has politicised the army and set going rivalries that have never gone off the boil. There has been more than one attempt at a coup to overthrow President Zia; in 1977, and again in June last year when he was on a visit to Britain. Hitherto his skills in fending off rivals and diverting politically ambitious officers has enabled him to give the country a fair wind in helping itself, in a world where help for a country so poor in skills and resources as Bangladesh are always scarce, the most charitable of aid-givers.

Externally President Zia's death opens up as many doubts as it does internally. India's part as midwife to the breakaway Bengali state meant that Shaikh

Mujib and his Awami League were beholden to India and ready to cooperate with New Delhi. As a new leader after 1975 President Zia not only took Bangladesh into a new found independence from both India and Pakistan but did it prudently and unemotionally, to the point where an acceptable neighbourly relationship with Mrs Gandhi smoothed over the rancour following Shaikh Mujib's assassination. With the recent return from exile in New Delhi of Mrs Hasina Wazid, a daughter of Shaikh Mujib, and her reported arrest over the weekend, Indian concern at the outcome of the current turbulence will naturally grow. So will conflicts of every kind.

With all news sources cut, it is impossible to forecast whether President Zia's government will be able to reestablish effective power throughout the country, or, indeed, what political policies the rebel leaders believe themselves to be fighting for. Disorder and the loss of control could last for some time. Unhappily the answers to all these questions lie in military action or the threat of it. The divided armed forces may become even more splintered. In face of this, what hope is there that such power can be used to "mobilise and motivate" these ninety million peasants, as President Zia sought to do and was in good measure bringing about despite the enormous difficulties? His death is a tragic blow. Nothing but crippling confusion can follow if the power he had been determined to restore civilian government but army resistance could not be overcome. After a decade Bangladesh may be back at the starting line.

MR HOLMES BREAKS HIS SILENCE

Mr David Holmes has now told the *News of the World* that Mr Jeremy Thorpe had, in fact, incited him to murder Mr Norman Scott, a charge on which Mr Thorpe was acquitted in 1979. The claim must be treated with circumspection. Mr Holmes' story has not been subjected to cross-examination or other close scrutiny which might have exposed its weaknesses or contradictions. It has been emphasized that he has not been paid for his revelations to the newspaper. None the less, his motives — whatever they really are — may be found to throw some doubt on his reliability.

There is no doubt, however, that if Mr Holmes' evidence had been given at the trial — in which he, Mr Thorpe and two others were accused of conspiring to murder Mr Scott — it would have made a great difference. If Mr Holmes had been believed, it would have made Mr Thorpe's conviction on the incitement charge, which he (and he alone) faced, virtually certain. The reason the evidence was not before the court was that Mr Holmes had exercised his right as an accused not to go into the witness box.

Mr Thorpe cannot be tried again for incitement, but the ancient principle of *autrefois acquit* applies even where there is new evidence, not revealed at the trial, implicating

an accused who has previously been acquitted. It would, indeed, be open to the perpetrator of a crime to confess to it publicly without the danger that he could be tried again. In 1958 Donald Hume admitted to a Sunday newspaper that he had murdered Stanley Setty, the crime for which the jury had found him not guilty.

Mr Thorpe could, however, be charged with some other, lesser offence which might not come within the principle. It would not be difficult to devise such a charge, but the Attorney General has already said that it is unlikely that any new criminal proceedings will be brought. He is right to take that view. The public interest does not require another trial. More taxpayers' money would be wasted. Mr Thorpe himself is politically, already a ruined man. Of course there is nothing to stop him bringing an action for libel against Mr Holmes and any publications which published his allegations. This would amount in some respects, to a retrial of the criminal proceedings, with the publishers having to prove — on balance of probabilities — the truth of Mr Holmes' claim.

The manner in which Mr Holmes' story has become known is unfortunate, but evidence which was clearly pertinent, and might perhaps have been decisive, was not before the jury at all. That was because of the rule

of English criminal law allowing accused persons the right to decline to give evidence. It is a rule which follows logically and inevitably from an accusatorial system of criminal justice, but it can on occasion work against justice. It may have done so in this case.

Mr Holmes' intervention will give ammunition to those who call for reform of the accused's right to silence at his trial (which does not raise precisely the same issues as the right to silence under police questioning). At the very least, it can be argued that adverse comment should be able to be made by judge or prosecutor if an accused refuses to give evidence. Against that, it is probable that, even if no comment is made, a jury will infer from the possible inference that might be drawn from silence, it is a natural reaction to assume that someone who says nothing in the face of evidence against him has something to hide.

There can be little doubt that if Mr Holmes had given evidence it would have been very difficult for Mr Thorpe then to have refused to go into the witness box. What difference that would have made to the jury's verdict, whichever way it went — would have been based on something a little more substantial than they had to go on when they found Mr Thorpe and the defendants not guilty.

David Wood

Benn, making his way up the greasy pole

About a year ago one of these columns breasted a flood of right-minded opinion by arguing that it would be a pity to see a second Labour Party break away and form a new centre group. Far better, the article said, to stand and fight for "this great movement of ours", as Hugh Gaiskell did at the turn of the 1950s.

There were agreeable consequences. Roy Jenkins, still President of the Brussels Commission, invited me to lunch at *Au Gourmet Sans Chique* in Strasbourg, from which I came out unconstrained; and Bill Rodgers, the ablest brewer of wood and drawer of water in Gaiskellism, confessed that more than the passage of time separated 1980 from 1960. The left, he implied, had decisively won the battle of attrition or intrigue for the control of the Labour Party. It was too late for a second Gaiskell campaign for party salvation to succeed.

The break came after the Wembley Special Conference, which deprived the Parliamentary Labour Party of its choice of leader. Now Denis Healey has to fight in the autumn to keep hold on the deputy leadership, and keep alive the possibility of succeeding Michael Foot as leader, without the help of a dozen of his most needed colleagues.

The chances are that either Mr Benn or Mr Silkin, standard bearers of the left, will win, and the last battle will be lost for Gaiskellism. Half the remaining members of the PLP live in fear of the left's pogrom and its knee-capping threats of non-reselection. These days there are nominal members of the Tribune Group who are scarcely more on the left of politics than half Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet; they simply have to pretend to be to try and

survive. That will be increasingly the trend, and on his record, Mr Healey will have no counter to it. He is a mild man, an unrespected Gaiskellite.

It is already a reasonable speculation, short of acts of God, that Mr Benn will now eventually become Labour's leader. In that case, he is a "talented fool", Sir Harold Wilson said he "immatures with age". Healey supporters condemn his lust for power. The media lambast him day by day and he is lucky in that; for after all Tony Benn is a media man himself and knows he must avoid being ignored. He is the ogre of the time and wants to be.

Mr Benn's genius is that he always understood how to use the system and procedure, as well as public opinion. He dismantled himself of the Stansgate emblems by invoking public opinion until the system gave way and it became legally possible to renounce an MP's seat. He invoked public opinion and forced the constitutional innovation of a national referendum on EEC membership, although Douglas Jay proposed it years earlier, and was ineffectual.

He won the battle for turning the PLP into puppets of party conference to ensure, he would say, that MPS did not betray the mass party when in office, but also to ensure that he himself attained the leadership. He purports to be the democrat incarnate, until democracy works against him.

Yet, as one who has enjoyed his vitalizing company without being required to agree with him on politics who is less sensitive to the contrary opinion than Mr Benn. He has more than a touch of Enoch Powell's self-certainty. He has rarely been a compromiser in any committee or Cabinet. He has a Messianic sense of what is right and what is wrong (though he often changes his mind, as on EEC membership and unilateralism). He is a born longer or autocrat of the working-breakfast table.

In any proper sense of the phrase, he is as upper middle class as Atlee and Gaiskell, and much farther removed from the people than MacDonald, Wilson and Callaghan. It shows. Once, at a delightful fish

paste sandwich lunch in the Millbank Tower, when he was Minister of Public Works, he was looking across the Thames to the South Bank. "I must be," he said — "the first minister whose office has the same view as my nursery when young." No doubt he was, and the Millbank Tower stands on the site of the Stansgate home.

He went to Westminster School and, of course, Oxford. He served a good middle-class war with commission in the RAF. He married money. His entry in *Who's Who* these days does not for some reason clean about his socio-economic blessings, although I comment on this candid sense of self-conscious proletarian tactics must be at work.

Two things are worth saying. First, if Tony Benn is eventually elected leader of Labour in opposition, as I believe he will be, my guess is that he will court the media. It is not in the nature of the man, although it may now be in the nature of the ambitious politician, to accept what he knows to be arrant nonsense from any mass vote at a party conference or from the General Council of the TUC. He will defend his stance in debate (he is among two or three of the best debaters in Westminster politics) or he will go his own way, just like every other party leader and prime minister we have ever had. He always has; he always will.

Secondly, I question whether he could ever form a Labour government. He has never had any Labour power base until he became the seductive voice of the extreme left. Until recently, for years, he carefully avoided the Tribune Group, and he has as many enemies as friends within it. His view of decentralised industrial socialism, which he experimented with as a minister, has no visible appeal to ordinary trade unionists.

Sooner or later, whoever votes in the Labour election, the PLP will have to evolve a prime minister who can command a Commons majority to present to the Queen, and Mr Benn could not hope to be the man. In the end, the Healey's, Hattersleys, Shores, and the rest could refuse to serve and it is a pity that Labour's democratic will be no longer there to refuse as well.

Policy markers for defence

From Lord Watkinson, CH
Sir, The subject of defence does not seem to have become as less emotive over the years. One can only wish the Secretary of State success in his attempts to find acceptable solutions to so many incompatible requirements.

In my day certain policy markers seemed to my advisers to be of outstanding importance. I believe that they are still relevant to present considerations.

Provided that the Nato alliance preserves the nuclear balance it is more likely to be subverted on its flanks than as its centre. So a mobile flank guard must be an essential part of the alliance. This force must be seaborne if it is to avoid the political difficulties of overflying and foreign bases.

Weapon systems are not necessarily rendered obsolete merely because they are fully developed. The business of arms salesmanship is thus not always supportive of defence strategy. For example the capacity for instant readiness must always be more important than the concern of a new weapon system that will remain unproven for many years ahead.

Defence spending is never popular. Yet quite apart from the necessity for national survival it is one of the very best sources of employment and capital investment so long as the expenditure is kept within the UK.

I hope that these considerations will not be neglected in the final defence policy when it emerges.

Yours faithfully,
WATKINSON,
Tyne House,
Shore Road,
Bosham,
Chichester,
Sussex.
May 30.

From Lord Orr-Ewing

Sir, Lord Gladwyn (May 28) claims that Britain's conventional defence would become viable if we abandoned plans to build Trident and added the £5 billion cost to the £75 billion already planned. I am glad to spend over the next 15 years on conventional hardware (both figures are in 1980 £s). Could he succinctly explain why the £5 billion switch would make all the difference to

Yours faithfully,
IAN ORR-EWING,
House of Lords, SW1.
May 29.

Salvation Army

From Mr Kevin Healy
Sir, In reply to the letter from the General of the Salvation Army (May 27) I would like to point out that he has done nothing to satisfy the criticisms levelled at his organisation. The Salvation Army must be able to show its members and host users in the ATV film.

The former members of the Salvation Army claimed that it obeyed purely organizational imperatives, such as profitability and image building, rather than a loving and caring attitude towards the public and the disadvantaged in society.

Hotel users complained of what can only be described as bullying and meanness. The high charges levied for bed and breakfast in the minimally acceptable conditions of the hotel were paid for very comfortable holiday accommodation in Yorkshire in the last two years.

The film showed that the advertising campaigns mounted by the Salvation Army portray the social work as the central task carried out by the public and the disadvantaged in society. The film collected, only 14p is spent on social work. Most people who give money to Salvation Army collections do so in the belief that it will shelter, feed and clothe people less fortunate than themselves. It was staggering to discover that money collected in the Christmas Season goes into the local organizational needs and to pay for the Christmas musical instruments. None of the Christmas collection goes to the hotels for the needy.

It must seem to the interested observer that a certain amount of legions has been practised on the public and that people have a right to know how the money they contribute to Salvation Army funds is being spent.

Is the Salvation Army, we must ask ourselves, more interested in the public and in compassion?

Yours faithfully,
KEVIN HEALY,
26 The Quarry,
Alwoodley Park,
Leeds 17.
May 27.

Below the belt

From Mr T. J. Nelson

Sir, Major Sir Arthur Collins's case (May 19) for increased powers of Ministerial control over local planning authorities rests upon his suggestion that, in the Knaresborough case cited, my council had granted planning permission contrary to the provision of the structure plan and in circumstances which denied the Secretary of State an opportunity to rectify the matter by calling in the application.

Leaving aside the detailed inaccuracies in Sir Arthur's letter (eg the application was received five months later than the date he suggests) the salient facts are:

1. That no permission has yet been granted;
2. The permission recommended would conform to structure plan policies and would, if granted, displace the existing permission which, if implemented, would be prejudicial to the green belt;
3. Although the option is still available to my council to refer the application to the Secretary of State, he has already indicated that this is not an application which he would wish to consider calling in.

The wise physician properly diagnoses the illness before suggesting the cure.

Yours faithfully,
T. J. NELSON,
Chairman, Planning Committee,
Harrogate Borough Council,
Harrogate,
North Yorkshire,
May 27.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reagan policy in southern Africa

From Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, OBE, FRS and others

Sir, An explosive escalation of the conflict in southern Africa is foreshadowed by the proposal of the Reagan Administration to repeal the Clark amendment, which bans US military aid, without congressional approval to groups opposed to the government of Angola. We believe that the implications of the proposal have received far too little attention.

The amendment to the US Arms Export Act introduced by Senator Dick Clark was passed in January 1976 by a Congress alarmed by the Central Intelligence Agency activity under way in Angola aimed at overthrowing the government formed after independence in November, 1975. The stand taken by Congress at the time reflected a profound concern that the United States should not be drawn into a Vietnam-style war in no mood for any more such adventures.

It also reflected the fear of allying the United States with apartheid South Africa. The invading forces still occupied large parts of Angola at that time, including major towns. For many there was the hope that the US, having taken the side of the United Nations in the Angolan people's fight against colonialism, would now recognise the right to independence of the state born of that bitter national liberation struggle.

The repeal of the Clark amendment would leave the US Administration free to give open military support to South Africa-backed UNITA, in violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law. It would be a declaration of war by one UN member on another, by the most powerful nation on earth on a newly-independent African country whose people are engaged in the difficult process of national reconstruction, rebuilding a country ravaged by twenty years of war. It would be support for the devastating war the South Africans continued to wage against Angola, a war that has already cost an estimated seven billion dollars in material damage, to say nothing of the loss of life.

The US Administration is now contemplating would be inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of Angola, as is the suggestion that, at the behest of the US government, the Angolan people should be divided into two government elements of UNITA, based in Namibia and working as

agents of the apartheid regime, in short traitors to the Angolan people.

Although the Reagan Administration has taken this aggressive stance against Angola, the Government of that country has concluded contracts with US companies operating in Angola and has been described by the president of Gulf Oil Company, for example, as a "knowledgeable and understanding negotiator," as well as a "reliable partner." Yet it is precisely in defence of American interests that an interventionist policy is being advocated.

Rather than seek to destabilize independent Angola, the West should help to promote peace in the region by exerting effective pressure on South Africa to make it stop its aggression against a sovereign country and accept the UN plan for the independence of Namibia. This has been forcefully stated by such African leaders as Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Presidents Chadi Bendjedid of Algeria and Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, who have all condemned the proposed repeal of the Clark amendment.

The recent vote of the foreign affairs committee of the US House of Representatives to retain the amendment is a welcome development indicating that African opinion is being heeded by some people in the US power structure.

Mindful of their business interests, western countries will have to face a choice between independent Africa and an apartheid regime condemned by the whole world. As an important ally of the United States and also one of its partners in the western "cold war" system, it is in the interest of the United States to seek a solution to the problem of Namibia, we call upon the British Government to try to prevail upon the Reagan Administration to refrain from embarking upon an exceedingly dangerous interventionist policy which can only lead to more bloodshed and suffering in Southern Africa.

Yours faithfully,
DOROTHY HODGKIN,
THOMAS HODGKIN,
CHRIS ALLEN,
ROBIN COHEN,
CHRISTOPHER FYFE,
TERENCE RANGER,
JOHN REK,
A. F. ROBERTSON,
G. A. WILLIAMS,
34 Percy Street, W1.
May 29.

Church schools

From the Reverend Richard Moberly

Sir, Your Educational Correspondent, in his article of May 13, reported criticisms said to have been made by the Leader of the GLC regarding the admissions policy of church schools. In refuting the particular accusations I hope that Prebendary Green (May 19) will not overlook the deep concern felt by many parents, teachers and governors of county schools about the effect of that policy as it is practised at least within the inner London area.

In common with county schools, church schools (with a few exceptions) support the principles of comprehensive education. This means that with regard to their intake they do stick strictly to a random selection of the three bands into which the children are divided by the authority — the ration being indicated in advance by the local divisional office of the LEA. Where they differ from county schools is that they retain the right to select which children within each band they should admit to make up their quota.

This is the point which in my experience causes the ill feeling. The very fact of selectivity means that a school will have a disproportionately oversubscribed, but not always for very good reasons. While some church schools are excellent and deserve their reputation, others are less so, but parents do want their children to go to them in the belief that their children will thereby gain a head start over the mass who are not so selected.

Doctors' evidence

From Dr Gerald Silverman

Sir, In a letter to *The Times* some months ago I argued that evidence of unfitness to plead and similar claims should be tested before juries rather than accepted solely on the basis of psychiatrists' reports. At that time I did not expect such an exemplification as at the Sutcliffe trial.

Though welcome, the judges' decision has eventually led to little clarification regarding the task of the jury. This should have been twofold. Firstly they should determine the honesty and expert status of the psychiatric witnesses and secondly to assess what implications their clinical diagnosis had for the level of responsibility of the accused.

Given that the first part was satisfactory, the jury should have been helped to understand (a) the connexion between psychiatric symptoms and the notion of a mental illness (eg schizophrenia) and (b) how, and to what extent, such an illness might reduce responsibility in respect of limits recognized by the law. Sadly neither of these two vital steps in the argument was properly illuminated in this case.

Surely if a clinical mistake is to be made then it is right to assume that an expert psychiatrist will be less prone to diagnostic error than 12

laymen. More importantly is the status of evidence by psychiatrists as to what the accused has said to them. I myself have recently been challenged in court as to the admissibility of such material on the basis that it is hearsay.

My answer, which has been accepted, is that it is only hearsay if it is used as a factual record but not if it is used to illustrate my processes of examination and diagnostic formulation. In the Sutcliffe case, the jury seems to have usurped the psychiatrist's role of diagnosis (ie malingering versus mental illness) on the basis of just such reported statements which become, in the context, hearsay. As such, I would submit, Sir, they are no longer properly admissible.

Sadly, the jury seems to have been unable to perform what should have been its proper duty, but also to be its remit. Clearly this very unsatisfactory area where psychiatry and the law meet is much overdue for a thorough review: practitioners of both have no cause to be complacent after this unusual trial.

Yours sincerely,
GERALD SILVERMAN,
Consultant Psychiatrist,
Selling Hospital,
Uxbridge Road,
Southall,
Middlesex.
May 27.

outs supplied by my committee discrediting the air lines own figures).

I agree with Mrs Walker that the best hope for reducing European air fares may well lie with the EEC. Last week I chaired a meeting of air transport users representatives in member states in Brussels who called on the initiative of my committee, for the purposes of setting up committees representing air transport users in other EEC countries. Hopefully, one day we may thereby be able to persuade EEC governments and state owned air lines to rationalize European air fares.

Yours faithfully,
N. ASHTON HILL,
Air Transport Users Committee,
129 Kingsway WC2,
May 21.

Role in politics of Bow Group

From the Chairman of the Bow Group

Sir, I refer to your recent banner headlines (May 28) describing the editorial by Richard Barber in the current issue of the magazine *Crossbow* in which you claim that the Bow Group has demanded the resignation of Sir Keith Joseph.

The Bow Group has never had a collective view since its foundation in 1951. It does not purport to have one view, and the editor of *Crossbow* does not speak on behalf of any other member of the group. Each copy of *Crossbow*, including the one you refer to in your coverage, quite precisely states that all opinions expressed therein are individual opinions and not to be construed as a collective view from the group. I therefore fail to see how you can justify your banner headlines.

Far from attacking in a personalised way, individual members of the Government, Mr Barber devoted much of his article to a call for strengthening Mrs Thatcher's hand against Cabinet leaks in preparation for a Conservative victory at the next election; and went on to say that Sir Keith is in fact one of Mrs Thatcher's strongest supporters.

I found it most disappointing that you should, in so august a journal, seek to over-emphasise Mr Barber's objections to the policies of providing public funds to loss-making nationalised industries and his call for greater collective responsibility in Cabinet decisions — simply as a highly personalised attack on Sir Keith Joseph by the entire Bow Group.

Sir Keith has had considerable success in denationalising British Aerospaces and his achievements with British Telecom are warmly welcomed. He has remained a good friend of the group for a considerable period of time and has recently taken the trouble to explain the difficulties he is encountering in implementing the radical reforms he so much favours.

We all wish him well in his endeavours. I remain, yours faithfully,
NIRANJAN DEVA-ADITYA,
Chairman,
The Bow Group,
240 Eish Holborn, WC1.
May 30.

Thinking Europeans

From Mr Eric Ford, MEP for Birmingham North (Conservative)

Sir, A further dimension of the role and relevance of members of the European Parliament, referred to by David Wood (May 25), is suggested by the membership of the new French Cabinet, appointed by President Mitterrand. It includes no fewer than four French (ex-) members of the European Parliament (and one ex-commissioner, Chessa).

Nothing could better illustrate the differences in approach by the United Kingdom and the other member States of the Community to the relationship between Community and national politics and institutions.

We should consider whether this may have a bearing on our poor performance at the last election in the European "corridors of power". Yours faithfully,
ERIC FORD,
40a Goldslee Road,
Sutton Coldfield,
West Midlands.
May 25.

Virtues of the pre-fab

From Mr Michael Thomas

Sir, I am delighted that Alan Hamilton (London diary, May 24) has given us a glimpse into the merits of the pre-fab. This museum has recently dismantled an example, from Birmingham, of the Arcor Mark V type of pre-fab of which 41,000 were made at the end of the war. Following restoration of the parts it will be re-erected and furnished as an exhibit not only of the innovative techniques inherent in the building's design, but also of the social need it so successfully met during the immediate postwar period.

Alan Hamilton mentions that each pre-fab was put up for £1,000 in the 1940s. Our operation, including repairs will, of course, cost a bit more. The Science Museum in London has promised financial help towards the cost of saving for posterity an example of such a highly regarded building type now so swiftly being swept away.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL THOMAS,
Director,
Avoncroft Museum of Buildings,
Stoke Heath,
Bromsgrove,
Worcestershire.
May 22.

Study of marriage

From Mrs Jean Fadil

Sir, Dr Michael Argyle tells us in his letter of May 19 of the discovery in his Department of Experimental Psychology at Oxford University that "in disturbed marriages the parties send each other more negative verbal and non-verbal signals, and these are more often reciprocated."

Many of our readers must have shared my exhilaration at this fresh evidence that the city of dreaming spires is still pushing back the frontiers of human knowledge with such bold iconoclasm.

Yours faithfully,
JAN FADIL,
26 Kingsley Place, N6.
May 19.

Verge of recovery

From Mrs. Jan Green

Sir, The Government cuts have at least brought us one bonus: now that the country councils can no longer afford their annual verge-cutting orgies what a joy it is to see the lanes in bloom and smell the delicious summer scent of Cow Parsley.

Yours etc,
JAN GREEN,
Woodbury Hill Farm,
Great Witley,
Nor. Worcester.
May 27.

Book packagers' expanding library, page 19

Business News

THE TIMES June 1 1981

Business goes back to basics, page 19

Stock markets

FT Ind 542.5
FT Gilt 67.67

Sterling

£2.0700
Index 98.9

Dollar

Index 107.1
DM 2.3342

Gold

\$479.50 up 51

Money

3-mth sterling 12.4-12.5
3-mth Euro 5.18-5.17
6-mth Euro 5.17-17

Friday's close

IN BRIEF

Soviet plan based on coal fuel

The Soviet Union is sitting on nearly half of the world's known coal reserves and its next five-year plan aims to establish a coal-based energy system to produce liquid fuel from coal.

Soviet experts believe that by the end of the century much of the energy consumed by industry and cars will be derived from coal.

The five-year plan from 1981 to 1985 envisages an increase in coal production of between 7 and 12 per cent while oil output is expected to rise only by between 3 and 7 per cent.

Much of the Soviet Union's coal reserves lie in eastern Siberia where open-cast mines permit low cost extraction. Coal processing units are to be installed over the next few years in the region of Kansk-Achinsk in Eastern Siberia where 1,000 million tons of coal a year could be mined over the next 100 years, according to Soviet estimates.

In the same region, at Krasnok, a plant for producing fuel from coal is due to go into operation at the end of the year.

200 jobs at risk

Mr Eric Morley, Miss World promoter and former Mecca chief, said he would have to close his Glasgow entertainment centre this month, with the loss of 200 jobs, if it fails to get back its late night drinks licence. Conditional notices were issued at the weekend to 100 full time staff and 100 part-timers at Morley's Nite Spot in Troon, Glasgow.

Loan for Zimbabwe

Mr John Nkomo, Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, is visiting Paris to sign a \$55m (£26.5m) loan agreement for a power station to be built at Wankie.

Indian 'coolers'

Indian scientists have found a cheap substitute for air-conditioning - wet sacks costing about 30p a square yard. Spread on the roof of a house they can reduce the temperature inside by as much as 18 degrees Fahrenheit.

Oil bids total \$4,900m

Oil and gas companies have submitted bids totalling nearly \$4,900m (£2,400m) for the drilling rights to 81 tracers in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of California. The 81 highest bids totalled \$2,270m. No bids were received on 30 other tracers.

Amex merger go-ahead

American Express (Amex) and Shearson Loeb Rhoades said their merger, registered in the securities and exchange commission.

Broker loses status

The Bank of England announced that the status of a recognised broker from Sarabex after the firm's cessation of foreign exchange and currency deposit broking activities in London.

Colombia loan

Colombia has signed a 10-year \$200m (£96m) loan agreement with a syndicate of international banks, including Barclays Bank and National Westminster.

Oil rig collapse

A Gulf Oil rig, operated jointly by United States and Angolan interests, collapsed off Angola's northern Cabinda province. No one was hurt.

\$4.5m for India

India has been granted some \$4.5m (£2.7m) in aid by the European Economic Community towards flood shelters along the coast of Kerala.

Review sees permanent damage to economy

By Frances Williams, Economics Staff

There is no sign of any recovery from recession coming before the end of 1982, despite recent claims by ministers that an economic upswing may now be under way, the Independent National Institute for Economic and Social Research says in its May Review published yesterday.

Government policies are failing to achieve their twin objectives of reducing inflation permanently and making industry leaner and fitter. On the contrary, by prolonging the recession they are inflicting long-term damage on the economy, the institute claims. And, in line with its traditional Keynesian approach, it calls for reflation to raise output and check the rise in unemployment.

It expects an L-shaped recession with output broadly flat over the next 18 months, close to the levels reached in the second half of 1980. Gross domestic product this year is expected to fall 1.2 per cent below the 1980 average, slipping further in 1982 by 0.1 per cent on the year.

With output bumping along the bottom, unemployment is predicted to go on rising, though more slowly than last year, by a further 200,000 this year and 400,000 next year to bring the number of adults unemployed in Great Britain (excluding school leavers and seasonally adjusted) to 3 million by the end of 1982.

The institute forecasts that the rise in the tax burden of incomes along with lower pay settlements and higher unemployment will cut living standards, as measured by after-tax incomes adjusted for inflation, by nearly 3 per cent during this year, recovering only slightly in 1982. At the end of 1982 living standards will be little higher than in 1979.

Government claims that in the medium term its policies will lead to lower inflation and a "leaner, fitter" industry are firmly rejected.

The report says that largely as a result of the Budget rise in indirect taxes, as well as the end to the rise in the sterling exchange rate, it does not now expect the rate of consumer price inflation to reach single figures this year. It predicts that inflation will be running at an annual rate of 10.1 per cent by the end of 1981, compared with 12 per cent to April, falling to 8.1 per cent by the end of next year.

The trend to greater pay moderation is likely to be reversed once unemployment stops rising, so is increased willingness by workers to accept changes in working practices because of the need to keep their jobs. Extra investment is needed, for big improvements in productivity. Yet manufacturing investment fell last year and is expected to fall again this year, by between 15 and 18 per cent.

The prolongation of the recession jeopardises the productive potential of the future, the institute says. It claims that in the short term reflation would produce little by way of extra inflation if demand was increased by abolishing the employers' national insurance surcharge. It was needed simply to make a very bad prospect slightly less bad. But reflation, no more than the Government's chosen remedy of indexing, cannot solve Britain's problems of chronic inflation and poor industrial competitiveness. For these structural reforms are essential.

The forecasts are broadly echoed by those of Phillips and Drew, the city stockbrokers, published today. They predict stagnant output this year, with some recovery in 1982, unemployment rising to 3 million by the end of 1981 (including school leavers, unadjusted for seasonal variations), and inflation briefly touching single figures in mid-1982 before rising again.

Phillips and Drew add there will be minimal scope for tax cuts before the next election, and the Government fails to cut planned public spending further, unless it relaxes its targets for public sector borrowing.

Recovery a long way off

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Manufacturers are expected to continue running down their stocks of finished goods during the next few months, and while there are strong indications that the recession is continuing, to flatten, a significant recovery appears to be a long way off.

Despite this bleak picture for industry, the CBI says that inflation will be down to 10 per cent before the end of the year and could be in single figures next year.

These are among the main conclusions of the latest monthly survey drawn up by the Confederation of British Industry's economic situation committee under the chairmanship of Mr J. A. S. Clemons. Order books remain weak, although orders are stronger for consumer goods manufacturers than for companies that manufacture capital goods. There is little evidence of any marked change in the strength of export orders.

The CBI reports that 21 per cent of companies surveyed expect their output to fall in the next four months and 20 per cent anticipate a rise.

Employers' organization believes that there are indications of a stabilization in orders, partly arising from an apparent easing in the rate of de-stocking. In the first three months of this year, companies continued to reduce their stocks, particularly of finished goods, and that pattern is likely to continue. Demand and output will, says the CBI, continue to be depressed although if Government policies are unchanged, some slight recovery may take place next year.

But the recovery will not affect unemployment which is continuing to rise. The rate of increase has slowed and is expected to slow further next year but, by the end of 1982, unemployment on a seasonally adjusted basis and excluding school leavers, is likely to be about 3 million.

Information flowing into the organization's regional offices has confirmed that the fall in activity levels is stabilizing. But the CBI stated: "There is no evidence of any substantial recovery in the immediate future."

This week's meeting of the National Economic Development Council could have an important role to play in the recovery. The Government will face pressure from the CBI, the TUC and state industry chairmen to remove some of the Treasury shackles on public sector investment.

The National Industries Chairman's Group is urging the Government to adopt a more flexible policy towards major capital projects and will emphasize that relatively modest changes, which will not require any fundamental shift in policy, could prove highly beneficial to both the state sector and the private sector.

The CBI's economists, meanwhile, believe that company finances are likely to worsen, de-stocking slows down.

expect their output to fall in the next four months and 20 per cent anticipate a rise.

Employers' organization believes that there are indications of a stabilization in orders, partly arising from an apparent easing in the rate of de-stocking. In the first three months of this year, companies continued to reduce their stocks, particularly of finished goods, and that pattern is likely to continue. Demand and output will, says the CBI, continue to be depressed although if Government policies are unchanged, some slight recovery may take place next year.

But the recovery will not affect unemployment which is continuing to rise. The rate of increase has slowed and is expected to slow further next year but, by the end of 1982, unemployment on a seasonally adjusted basis and excluding school leavers, is likely to be about 3 million.

Information flowing into the organization's regional offices has confirmed that the fall in activity levels is stabilizing. But the CBI stated: "There is no evidence of any substantial recovery in the immediate future."

This week's meeting of the National Economic Development Council could have an important role to play in the recovery. The Government will face pressure from the CBI, the TUC and state industry chairmen to remove some of the Treasury shackles on public sector investment.

The National Industries Chairman's Group is urging the Government to adopt a more flexible policy towards major capital projects and will emphasize that relatively modest changes, which will not require any fundamental shift in policy, could prove highly beneficial to both the state sector and the private sector.

The CBI's economists, meanwhile, believe that company finances are likely to worsen, de-stocking slows down.

Italian bank chief calls for inflation fight

From John Earle, Rome, May 31

Signor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, Governor of the Bank of Italy, advanced three proposals at the weekend for restoring order to the country's finances, ravaged by the most serious inflation among industrialized nations.

The central bank should be autonomous of the government in creating money, and should no longer be compelled to finance government spending. Government should balance new spending decisions with revenue. Instead of indexing wage bonuses to keep pace with inflation, there should be a return to free collective bargaining between capital and labour.

Signor Ciampi was addressing the Bank of Italy's annual meeting. This year more than ever the bank has come to be looked on as a point of stability in a system whose credibility has been eroded by repeated government crises and political scandals.

Italy has had inflation of at least 10 per cent each year for nine years, and around 20 per cent for the past two. This is no longer tolerable, the governor said, and "is drawing us apart from the countries with whom we are united by history and culture."

Inflation distorts the essence of money, emptying it of its function as a store of value, and relegating it to the mere role of means of payment," he said.

After disclosing that the Treasury's requirements were running at a monthly level of 4,000,000 lire (£1,675m) against a target for the year of 37,500,000 lire, Signor Ciampi said monetary stability would require removing the power of creating money from the centres that decide on expenditure. He said the central bank had to be freed from a situation in which government liquidity could be created with growth objectives for the money supply.



Ciampi: Seeking bank autonomy

Benefit in the Potteries

By Rupert Morris



Golding: call for special area status

The Potteries, traditionally one of the most prosperous industrial areas in Britain, has been hit so hard by rising unemployment that staff in the unemployment benefit office at Newcastle-under-Lyme have had to move into the Customs and Excise offices to find room to work.

According to the latest Department of Employment figures, unemployment in North Staffordshire has more than doubled in a year from 11,964 to 24,584, or from 5.1 to 10.5 per cent of the workforce.

In addition, notice has been given of between 1,700 and 2,000 redundancies to take effect by August. This startling slump in employment, one of the highest increases in the country, has put an almost intolerable strain on the unemployment offices.

At a time when staff cuts are being sought, the Department of Employment has had no option but to employ casuals, and to require existing staff to work substantially more overtime.

"If it weren't for the royal wedding, things would be a lot worse," said a local spokesman for the Civil and Public Servants' Association.

Mr John Golding, Labour MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, is particularly worried by the increase in numbers of young people out of work - up from 708 last year to 1,600 this year. He will press the Government

wedding provided them with an opportunity to win new orders for commemorative ware. But other big companies have had no such relief, and the overall effect on employment has been minimal.

The latest report of the North Staffs District Manpower Committee revealed a reduced activity in engineering, widespread short-termism, continuing redundancies in steel-making, and a shortage of apprenticeships for the increasing number of applicants for training jobs. The Board has received a record 2,250 job applications this year.

Meanwhile, the number of vacancies notified to the Department of Employment in North Staffs last month was 400, down from 734 at the same time last year.

German interest rate hopes dampened

From Peter Norman, Bonn, May 31

One of West Germany's leading economic research institutes today poured cold water on hopes that Germany can lead a downward movement in international interest rates. The IFO Economic Research Institute said in its latest monthly report that German capital market rates have yet to reach their peak despite having risen to record levels of around 11 per cent.

The institute also said that for rates to begin falling, there would have to be either a fundamental improvement in Germany's high borrowing requirement and a massive balance of payments deficit or a marked directional change in American interest rates.

IFO's latest monthly survey of West German Business Opinion suggests that the predominant mood in manufacturing industry, the construction sector and large parts of the wholesale trade is one of gloom.

Industry in particular complained about insufficient demand leading to a fall in orders in hand. Although retail sales picked up in April after a depressed first quarter of this year, Germany's shop managers are taking a sceptical view of longer term business prospects, and according to IFO retail turnover can be expected to fall by about 1 per cent in real terms over the whole of this year.

No rush for all-Britain Co-op

From Derek Harris, Commercial Editor, Edinburgh

Immediate remedies must be found to rescue the Co-operative Retail Societies' trading problems rather than pursue plans such as a single Co-op Great Britain covering the whole movement.

This is made clear in the annual report of the Co-operative Union to be presented to the Co-operative Congress which opens here today.

Talks on the feasibility of Co-op Great Britain have been going on for two years. It is the expert structural reorganisation plan considered by the movement as a means of coping with the fragmentation of the retail societies which still number around 180 despite a continuing wave of mergers and other forms of rescue.

The movement's potential as a bulk buyer has not been fully used, though some progress has been made, notably through the growing regional warehouse system operated by the Co-operative Wholesale Society which provides goods and services to retail societies.

The main plank of a Co-op Great Britain would be the CWS and CRS, the largest single retailer in the movement,

which historically has been an obstacle to cash aid from the Government.

Lord Oram, CDA chairman since it was set up in September, 1976, with £90,000 Government assistance for three years, said that the 19 staff of the agency had been given redundancy notices as a protective measure because Government aid runs out at the end of August.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, is still considering whether to go ahead with further cash aid of £600,000.

A decision is expected soon. Sir Keith has been worried at the CDA's slow progress in moving towards self-sufficiency. Compared with the £300,000 annual running costs of the agency, the CDA at present is generating earnings of less than £30,000.

The main reason for the shortfall is that local authorities, big by the squeeze on public spending, have not been taking up the CDA's offer of surveys on possibilities for local co-operatives. Profile, page 19

Tunnel advises rejection of new Ward offer

By Michael Prest

Tunnel Holdings, the cement and chemical company trying to fight off a takeover bid by Thos W Ward, the Sheffield conglomerate, told shareholders in a letter sent over the weekend that its present profits for the year ending in March 1981 were more than £15.2m, an increase of about 25m.

In the letter, which rejects the Ward bid for the second time, Tunnel says that its final dividend for 1980-81 will be 12p net, making 15.5p net for the year compared with a total dividend of 12p in the previous year of 8p. The new dividend will be covered about 2.7 times.

Tunnel expects profits in the present financial year to be more than last year. Mr Derek Birkin, chairman, says in the rejection document: "It is inconceivable that the unwelcome combination of the two managements could provide the teamwork necessary to make any business successful."

Ward, which has interests in cement, scrap metal, and motor distribution, made its first bid for Tunnel, worth £95m, last March. The bid was rejected.

May after five acceptances had been received. The present terms, about 15 per cent better than the first offer, Tunnel shareholders the alternatives of accepting cash only at 43p a share, or paper and cash at about 45p a share. Ward has now built up its stake to around 42 per cent.

Tunnel says that the paper offer is unattractive because the Ward share price is partly supported by its holding in Tunnel. Moreover, Mr Birkin argues that the cash offer puts a multiple of only 10.3 times on Tunnel shares, thereby offering no premium.

S. G. Warding, the merchant banker advising Ward, says that Tunnel's comparison between the cash offer and the building sector average of 8.1 is misleading because it is based on a full tax charge. On Warding's calculations, the 43p cash offer puts Tunnel on a fully taxed multiple of 14.3.

New IFC chief brings businesslike approach to development finance

Banking on the Third World

From Frank Vogl, Washington, May 31

Joining the Dresdner Bank he held senior posts with Warburgs.

Herr Wurtke does not view the corporation at all as a public sector entity. "We are all simple, down-to-earth bankers here," he said, adding that the corporation had a highly trained, "business hungry" staff.

He said that he gave up his business career because of the challenge of strengthening private sector growth in poorer nations. He believes that there are excellent opportunities in Africa today for foreign investors, just as there were excellent opportunities years ago in Taiwan, Hongkong and South Korea.

Increasing private investment in Africa in particular is a top priority. He will be working to build stronger relationships with commercial institutions and banks and to bring them into co-financing deals with the corporation. He wants to make the banks familiar with opportunities in developing countries and provide them with the technical knowledge and the management expertise that will give them confidence in the financial soundness of their investments. This year the corporation will be involved in \$300m (£145m) of co-financing deals.

International civil servants are forever boasting of how their organizations are setting new record lending and spending levels. Herr Wurtke said that he could not care less what the balance sheet volume of the corporation was. The trick, as an investment banker was to use as little of the bank's own cash and make as big a profit as possible.

The biggest impact could be secured by bringing more companies of all types into the development process. The corporation's task was to find investment opportunities, to use its skilled staff to identify projects that supported the development process and that were financially sound.

There was never a difficulty using money when a project was a good one, he said, but admitted that some of the more concerned about the political and commercial risks involved in developing countries. He believed, however, that the risks were being reduced and that the corporation could help in this area.

He barely mentioned the humanitarian points so frequently and lovingly raised by World Bank staff. His entire talk was about how the corporation went about ensuring that private business had a bigger development role.

Having a hard-pressed banker from the private sector at the helm is bound to produce changes in the World Bank group, probably for the better.

First National Securities

Base rate

First National Securities Limited

announces that with effect from 1st June 1981 its base rate for lending is reduced to 14%.

First National Securities Ltd., Charlton House, Kemlon Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA3 9HD; Telephone: 01-264 3573.

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buys	sells	buys	sells
Australia \$	1.57	1.80	
Austria Sch	35.60	33.50	
Belgium Fr	82.75	78.75	
Canada \$	2.54	2.45	
Denmark Kr	15.62	14.92	
Finland Mk	9.30	8.90	
France F	11.78	11.28	
Germany DM	4.98	4.74	
Greece Dr	119.00	113.00	
Hongkong \$	11.85	11.25	
Ireland Pt	2430.00	2330.00	
Italy L	485.00	460.00	
Japan Yn	163.00	157.00	
Netherlands Gld	5.53	5.27	

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. (Interest rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.)

Accountants still searching for reform

Since 1974 accountants have debated five different schemes for dealing with inflation. They have finally adopted the last one, as Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 16.

The hope is that SSAP 16 will be popular with business and will point the way to better tax rules. But already some powerful companies show signs of disaffection and the Inland Revenue has declined to accept its procedures. So what is wrong?

The chief area of dispute is income measurement. Suppose, while general prices are fairly stable, I invest £1,000 in assets (kilos of goods, or shares in ICI, or what you will). Later their market price goes up, and I sell them for £1,300. There are two ways in which I can measure my profit.

First, I can say that £1,300-£1,000=£300, so the profit is £300. Secondly, I can say that the given number of kilos, shares, etc would cost £1,300 to replace at the time of the sale, so my gain is £1,300-£1,300=zero. The new standard opts for the latter figure.

Whereas the first method takes increase in value as its test, the second looks for increase in physical quantity. By charging inputs at replacement cost, it ignores appreciation. It is usually called current cost accounting (CCA).

There are several reasons why CCA appears more plausible in practice than in our example. For one thing, the facts are seldom so easy to see. A firm usually produces several goods. The revenue may be high enough to yield an operating profit even if he costs his raw materials at a replacement price of £1,300. His income statement must deal with many figures and neglect of the £300 holding gain will not be obvious.

More important, many firms suffer badly if they cannot keep the physical quantity of inputs (eg, stocks) at some desirable level. When input prices rise, replacement at this level may strain cash resources. Managers therefore warm to a concept that cuts reported profit and thus tends to lessen demands for payment of tax and dividends. CCA cuts profit by omitting holding gain.

Now let us bring inflation into our arithmetic. If, after I invest my £1,000, general prices rise by 20 per cent, how should I measure profit?

A major aim of income measurement is to help with consumption decisions: how much of the £1,300 revenue can I spend and still expect to be as well off in future periods? Common sense says that, if I retain 1,200 depreciated pounds, my command over goods in general is maintained. So, by this important test, my spendable income now is £1,300-£100=£1,200. However, CCA still puts the figure at zero, its physical test cannot recognize the general index.

Rival claims

The method that uses the general index (and thus seeks to maintain real capital) has come to be known by the initials CPP ("constant purchasing power"). Most of the controversy over inflation accounting centres on the rival claims of CPP and CCA—of real versus physical capital.

The Accounting Standards Committee began by backing the general index and CPP. Then, the Government appointed the Sandilands committee to look afresh at the matter and Sandilands brushed CPP aside and espoused current cost accounting. Government pressure then forced the standards committee to change its views and invent CCA systems. It is indeed ironic that government (the Inland Revenue) now should reject CCA. Put not your trust in princes.

The main merit of SSAP 16 is that it revises edgewise previous standards. It is a simple-looking adjustment. In this, it helpfully adopts the mechanics but unhappily not the concepts—of Brazil's successful system.

It uses four adjustments. The first two aim to reduce ordinary (inflated) profit to CCA level. The others aim to allow for inflation's ill effects on money owned, and good effects on money owed.

The four adjustments are: 1. Cost of goods (ie stocks consumed) to raise the historical charge to replacement level. 2. Depreciation to do the same for the year's depreciation charges. 3. Monetary working capital to allow for value loss on cash and debtors, less the corresponding gain on creditors. 4. Gearing to allow for the gain on long-term liabilities.

How well will these adjustments work? Consider first (1) and (2) for squeezing out holding gain. Their figures are found from market prices, or from specific indices for the particular stocks, machines and so on. In some circumstances the calculations will be easy. Sometimes too, the answers will not disagree much from those of CPP.

Supporters of current cost accounting other virtues in these two adjustments. As was conceded above, they ensure that the company has the cash needed for replacement. However, directors seldom have trouble in persuading shareholders to plough back cash when this is in their long-run interest; and the tax concessions for replacement of stocks and fixed assets are already remarkably generous.

Again, CCA supporters stress that a firm should use current values when costing inputs in decision budgets. Indeed it should. But were it also to use these current costs in its income statement, it can still do so by crediting the realholding gain on inputs—debtors' information in any case.

And discussion of (1) and (2) always assumes that input costs go upwards. Even during inflation, some prices fall. Here CCA acts oddly. Suppose an unlucky company buys its materials just before their price falls disastrously. Current cost accounting must then charge these inputs at the low price, and thus tends to raise operating profit instead of signalling danger. What has

Stock index

Adjustment (3)—for monetary working capital—is built on the following reasoning. Debtors are closely connected with sales of stock. Creditors are closely connected with purchases of stock. Some minimum cash flow is also needed for dealings in stock. So, to measure the erosion of these three items, treat them as if they really were stock—ie, apply the stock index of adjustment (1).

The resulting charge may sometimes be quite different from what is commonly regarded as inflation's effect on money. Moreover, the definition of the minimum cash flows must be a matter of opinion (while loss on surplus cash mountings) which are equally a prey to inflation, is not measured. And many firms hold insignificant stocks (eg, insurance companies and banks): what sort of stock index should they choose? One must suspect that there will

here be scope in plenty for cosmetic calculations.

Adjustment (4) tries to show how far inflation has lightened the burden of long-term debt. To see the point clearly, one should consider a comparable lightning bolt of stable prices. Suppose as part of a reconstruction scheme to put a faltering firm back on its feet, its creditors agree to waive 60 per cent of a £100,000 long-term debt. The firm's gain is plainly £60,000.

Note that we reach this answer without any need to study the firm's assets. We have no cause to call for figures of stocks or depreciation; indeed the gain is still £60,000 if the firm holds not a pennyworth of stocks or depreciating assets.

A 60 per cent rise in the general index likewise means a lightening by £60,000 of a £100,000 burden, again regardless of stocks and depreciation. The general index gives a simple and meaningful figure of benefit. But CCA's adjustment (4) must rely instead on oblique means.

It uses an impressively convoluted device. It increases profit by a fraction of the other three adjustments. The fraction is that of debt to debt plus equity (including gain on asset revaluation).

This increase is not easy to calculate, describe or justify. It does not adequately measure the impact of inflation. It fails to function well where the other adjustments are not big (for example, where firms do not own stocks or machines). As it uses the company's own guess at asset values, it gives room for window-dressing. And it pushes up this year's profit with benefits (exactly comparable with unrealized appreciation on land) that may have little effect until many years hence. So here again CCA is incautious.

The needless faults in SSAP 16 are unfortunate. They seem sure to heighten opposition to inflation accounting, to cloud the issues and to put off reforms that are long overdue.

W. T. Baxter
The author is Professor Emeritus of Accounting at the London School of Economics.

Strengthening powers of Revenue

From the General Secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation.

Sir, Your report (May 28) upon the evidence by the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes (AIT) to the Keir committee and your comment upon the "black economy" in a leading article.

Distracted by the pay dispute, the Inland Revenue Staff Federation (IRSF) has been unable to present customary formal evidence to the committee but Lord Keith and his colleagues have been good enough to receive a lengthy letter from us. In general we fully support what the AIT has said.

Perhaps I may quote some of what we have said:

"Certainly the IRSF holds the view very strongly indeed that none of the existing powers which the Inland Revenue has should be taken away. Rather should they be strengthened..."

"A particular area where we believe the Revenue to be weak is in its powers to obtain information. Revenue effectiveness is limited by paucity of information which it receives. The Revenue needs more authority for obtaining information, both from taxpayers themselves and from others. We recognize that both parliamentary and public opinion are against a line of thinking which would need to change, but I am not suggesting anything which is not quite common practice in other Western countries."

"... what is needed is a very radical reform indeed which perhaps requires complete rethinking of the way in which the Inland Revenue in Britain operates. I have been impressed with the positive attitude of American taxpayers to their Inland Revenue Service authority to proceed on 'random' audits. We are unclear what real objection there could be if the inspector, under appropriate conditions, had the right to insist upon information from a taxpayer and had the right of access to some papers simply to set about a tax audit."

"What it seems to us psychologically we need to remove is the resentment which taxpayers express when they are questioned. That does not appear to be the reaction by the public in the United States, or indeed in other countries where audit powers exist."

It does, of course, follow that the power would need to be backed up by a requirement that taxpayers keep records in proper form. The federation has always supported proper controls and we have no wish to see powers which are sensitive socially and politically made available freely to everyone from top to bottom in the Inland Revenue Department."

Which brings me to your leading article on two counts. First, you say that the "black economy" is not a wholly negative phenomenon. While I agree with that, it really is going much too far to justify it with "a large element of it represented encouraging evidence of vigour within the economy". What about the unfair competition between the "vigorous" wealth creator who complies with the system such as it is and the one who does not? What was "vigorous" about the poor workmanship and the damage to industrial training which were just two of the consequences of the construction industry "jump"?

Lastly, you say "the taxmen" can do little to suppress the black economy. Sadly I fear that Inland Revenue industrial action will have done something positively to stimulate the black economy, but not as much as the neglect of the problem over many years by a succession of governments. We could do a lot more, even with existing powers.

It cannot be right, can it, to have Revenue resources so limited that it is possible to review in depth the underlying records of no more than 0.3 per cent of company accounts and 3 per cent of incorporated businesses when we find that of those examined 80 per cent need adjustment? It cannot be right, can it, not to have the resources to process so much of the existing information which the Revenue receives? Yours faithfully, TONY CHRISTOPHER, General Secretary, Inland Revenue Staff Federation, 7 St George's Square, London SW1V 2HY. May 28.

Design and the fight to win back textile trade

From the President of the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers.

Sir, While it is true that the United States textile industry has cost advantages which we do not have, plus protective external tariffs, to imply that this is the only reason for our loss of business is to be a little too simplistic. I seriously begin to doubt if the "leaders of the European textile industry" know what they are talking about or have any idea what the textile industry in the United States even looks like. I refer to the report from Peter Norman (May 27).

What our "leaders" continually overlook is that if colour and design are not right, you cannot give the goods away, let alone sell them at any price. When will they realize that our approach is not just a matter of giving the customer what he wants? It is, in general, certainly among the larger concerns, antiquated and outmoded. A quick look round any Dacox Exhibition proves that.

Yesterday I returned from North Carolina where I have been working with textile manufacturers. Their approach to styling is so totally different from most comparative situations in this country, except for one or two notable exceptions such as John Lewis and Dornas, as to be ridiculous. It is as if that we do not have the talent for creativity we just do not use it properly and it quickly gets lost. Where to? To America.

The number of British subjects trained as designers in United Kingdom art schools,

working in management positions in the textile and wool coverings industries in the United States is staggering—and growing. Not only that, but the United States art schools are now gradually being staffed with the best of British art graduates and just the ones who cannot get a job here. America has always "creamed off" Europe's thinkers, creators and entrepreneurs, seeking a better opportunity, and so it continues.

One of the greatest natural resources of the British is inventive creative talent and instead of exploiting it, we just let it waste away. British talent plus British tradition is an unbeatable marketing weapon. Laura Ashley for example, is now not just a name in America, but a style in design history, along with William Morris. One select Fifth Avenue Hotel offers "Laura Ashley Rooms" at a premium.

Instead of just whining about the competition, we need to fight back. Norman Mary Quant, Zandra Rhodes are by name designers too, who had to do it by themselves. This country could do with a dozen more like that, and we have them, unfortunately what we do not have are the right kind of leaders. Yours faithfully, EDWARD POND, President, Society of Industrial Artists and Designers, Nash House, 12 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH. May 27.

Justification for pay increases

From Miss Alison Leakey.

Sir, There is only one aspect of pay talks which puzzles me and which does not seem to be considered. For at least the past 20 years it has been assumed that everyone is entitled to a rise in pay every year. Why? The basic conditions justifying a rise in pay are:

1. The employer is making large profits which enable him/it to raise the general level of wages.
 2. Promotion of an individual worker.
 3. Additional work or additional responsibility undertaken by an individual.
 4. Efficiency awards or long service awards both of which recognize that an experienced employee is worth more than a newcomer.
 5. Productivity.
- Inflation is not *per se*, a reason for a rise in wages, if only because any increase in wages is one of the major causes of a rise in the cost of living.
- One cannot but feel that some unions in the devaluation to increase their members' earnings will always give this aim priority before the general good of the country of which unions are only a part. Yours faithfully, ALISON LEAKEY, 2 Desborough Drive, Twickenham, Surrey. Heru AL6 0EH. May 26.

Returns from research in universities

From Professor D. A. Smith.

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Adrian Fisher (May 21) rightly draws attention to the need for transfer of valuable technology from our universities to international industry on a commercial rather than on a purely philanthropic basis. A number of British universities' acknowledge this and have set up organizations to recognize, develop, protect, and in some cases to license their inventions.

This company is wholly owned by Queen Mary College, University of London. It works closely with academic researchers engaged in industrially relevant research and is in close liaison with the National Research Development Corporation.

We believe that the recently proposed British Technology Corporation (BTC/NTB) could do much to employ the services of the men on the ground in the same way. Only at this local level can there be any real hope of identifying a patentable invention sufficiently early in its development to guard against premature disclosure through publication at conferences or in the journals.

Yours faithfully, DEREK SMITH, Director of Research, 22 Mile End Road, London, E1 4AA. May 21.

Capital and inflation

From Mr David Heathfield.

Sir, Professor Wolf (Letters May 25) raises an important yet neglected aspect of the Keynesian monetarist controversy. His letter reminds us that any production whatever requires both circulating and fixed capital. Furthermore any expansion in the labour force or new technology will require additions to this capital stock.

Keynesians by arguing that it is lack of demand which causes unemployment, are led to ignore the effects their policies will have on the provision of capital. Monetarists by concentrating on incentives and disincentives to saving, are likewise prone to ignore this essential adjunct to employment. Their classical forebears knew better. Employment requires capital and capital comes from savings and savings come from past output.

The Government can influence the amount saved and, by limiting its own borrowing requirement, can make more savings available to producers. This is not the same as the creation of credit, the creation of credit, unlike savings, can be brought about by the Government printing money or by the banks extending overdrafts. This will have two effects.

First, by encouraging someone to buy without their having any production, it must force up prices and induce a trade deficit. Secondly, it will influence the amount saved: if the new purchasing power is put into the hands of producers then savings will increase but if it is put into the hands of consumers then savings will decrease.

Keynesians ignore this distinction and hence recommend policies which seem to non-Keynesians to be destructive of the capital essential to expand employment. Monetarism, on the other hand, ignores inflation and the idea that someone should reap where they did not sow that they rule out monetary expansion as a way of easing an acute capital shortage.

With faster technical change and an increasing workforce the real capital requirement must continue to grow and can be satisfied only by private and public parsimony. With increasing raw material prices the money capital requirement will grow even faster (unless money wages are cut) and will lead to higher prices, whether money supply is controlled or not. Quite how to provide this increased money capital without diminishing real capital and while deferring further rounds of inflation is the central question yet neither Keynesians nor monetarists explicitly address it.

Yours faithfully, DAVID F. HEATHFIELD, Department of Economics, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH.

Agents acting for Lloyd's members

From Mr David Evers.

Sir, Since Parliament has been discussing the Lloyd's Bill, expressed views on managing agents and members' agents, may I try to clear up what seems to be widespread misconceptions about these two kinds of underwriting agent.

The first point is that the two are not really distinct—their roles being overlapping to an extent. When at Lloyd's the syndicate system first evolved, the underwriting agent's function was to manage his syndicate, with the evolution of the non-marine and aviation markets, an underwriting agent who was managing a marine syndicate would, either on his own initiative or sometimes at a syndicate member's request, act as a sub-agent on what became known as a sub-agency basis. There is to say, on the basis of delegation of management to the other agent. This practice is still widespread at Lloyd's.

The member's agent, who differs from the managing agent only in that he is not entitled to manage any syndicate, is a relatively recent development. Members' agents tend to concentrate their efforts on looking after the member. This is not to say that many managing agents do not make a good job of doing the same thing, as well as performing their managerial role. Parliament's thinking seems to be that his "managerial" function in some way disqualifies the managing agent from looking after the member. Also, that the members' agent offers the member a wider choice of syndicates.

These are unsupported value judgments. A member's agent cannot necessarily offer a wider choice of syndicates, nor need quantity in this respect be synonymous with quality. If there were to be a total separation of a manager and the members' agent roles, there is no guarantee members would benefit. Indeed, I think that several thousand Lloyd's members who had joined Lloyd's through managing agents, would have the misfortune to be left high and dry looking for a members' agent to look after them for some or all of their underwriting. Increased costs to the member could also result as managing agents sought to recover income lost to the members' new members' agent.

The fact is that though the Fisher report described the relationship between the member and his agent as "unequal", it is becoming more equal. The discriminating new member can and does shop around between both types of agent. Space precludes a description of the advantages and disadvantages of the two. However, one thing is certain—taking away the right of a member to go "direct" to a managing agent would limit his freedom of choice.

Yours faithfully, DAVID EVERS LIMITED, 14 Philip Lane, London EC3M 8AJ.

Times engineering competition draws 467 entries

A Somerset boy, an undergraduate at Christ's College, Cambridge, and a girl from Middlesex and a sub-lieutenant from Plymouth's Royal Naval Engineering College are among the winners of The Times Engineering Essay Competition.

They will receive their awards from Michael Edwards, chairman of BE, at a ceremony to be held in the London headquarters of the Engineering Employers' Federation on July 2.

Mark Rothery, a pupil at the Wellington School in Somerset whose home is at 3100s Lydney, Taunton, and Mr Andrew Bud, a Londoner studying at Christ's College, Cambridge, took first place in their respective categories. Each will receive £500. An additional £500 will go to Mark Rothery's school, at Wellington.

Runners-up were selected in each category, and five further consolation prizes will be presented by Sir Michael to competitors in each of the two sections.

The competition was organized by The Times and the Engineering Careers Information Service. The latter is sponsored by the Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB), the Engineering Employers' Federation (EEF) and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

A total of 467 entries was received from sixth formers and from students at colleges of further education and universities. Undergraduate students, who competed in the second category, submitted 68 entries within the overall figure.

Entries for the first category were invited from sixth formers and full-time further education college students. The second category was also open to students at polytechnics.

Subjects of the competition were anxious to create a greater awareness of the role played by engineering in the daily life of the nation. Entrants were asked to say, in about 750 words, what they expected engineers to contribute in the next 10 years to the country's prosperity.

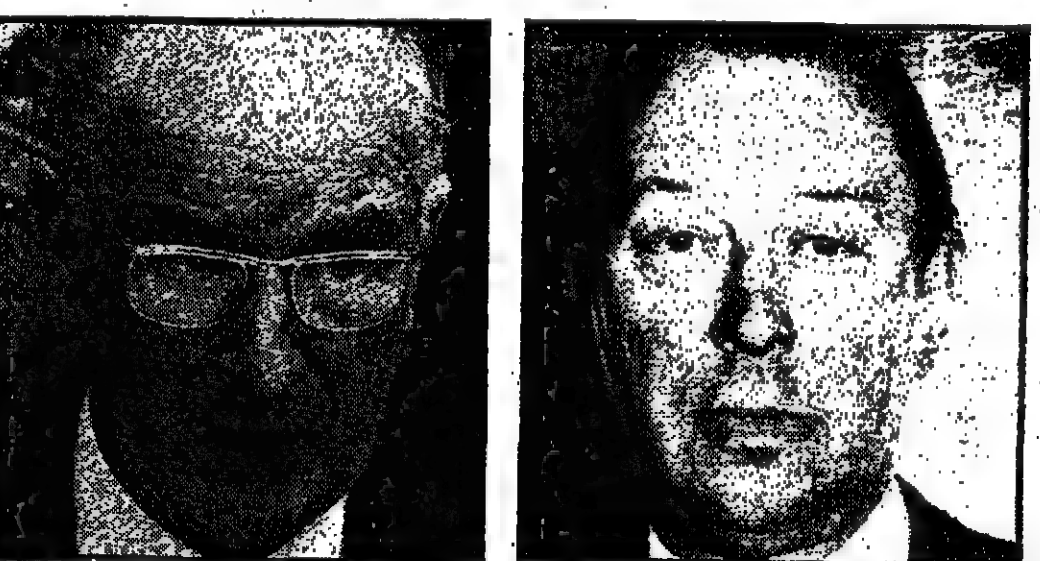
Many of the essays dealt with the role of the engineer in applying new technology. The need to conserve energy was repeatedly stressed, with many competitors showing concern about dwindling oil supplies.

The six judges were generally pleased with the high standard of the entries submitted, considering the extremely tight restrictions on length. They were impressed by the lucidity and conciseness shown by those who reached the final short lists.

Runners-up in the schools and colleges of further education category will each receive £250. They are: Michael Benjamin, from Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, who is studying at Churchill College, Cambridge; and Mr Alexander Glasgow University and comes from Lossiemouth, Moray, Scotland.

They are Sonia Bartolazzi, who is a pupil at Haberdashers' Aske's School for Girls at Elstree, Hertfordshire, and whose home is in North Wembley, Middlesex; and R. F. Beech, who comes from Andover, Hampshire, and attends the Gloucester College of Arts and Technology at Cheltenham.

In the undergraduate section the two runners-up will each receive £250. They are: Mr Michael Benjamin, from Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, who is studying at Churchill College, Cambridge; and Mr Alexander Glasgow University and comes from Lossiemouth, Moray, Scotland.



Lord Scanlon (left), chairman of the Engineering Industry Training Board and Lord Nelson of Stafford, chairman of GEC, two of the competition judges.

don (Imperial College of Science and Technology, London); Martin King, Bickley, Bromley, Kent (Polytechnic of the South Bank, London); S. J. Mansfield, Watford, Essex (Polytechnic of the South Bank, London); Sub-Lieutenant Jeremy Tuck RN, Plymouth, Devon (Royal Naval Engineering College, Plymouth); and Katharine Williams, Forest Hill, London (Polytechnic of the South Bank, London).

The Engineering Careers Information Service, which provides industry-based information about careers in the engineering manufacturing industry, is celebrating its fifth anniversary this month. Members of its steering committee are drawn from each of its three sponsoring bodies, and careers advisers and educationalists are also closely involved in its work.

Literature, together with other aids for young people and those who advise them on careers choice, is offered by the ECIS, which also takes part in national and local exhibitions and conferences and coordinates

its activities with those of other bodies in the field. Judges of the competition were Lord Nelson of Stafford, chairman of GEC; Lord Scanlon, chairman of the EITB; Dr Elizabeth Laverick, deputy secretary of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; Mr Joseph Moon, director of the EITB; Mr Dennis Topping, managing editor of The Times Business News; and Mr Edward Townsend, industrial writer, The Times Business News.

Baron Phillips

Japan leaves its mark on Germany

The industrial region of Middle Franconia is the area of recent prosperity that are having to come to terms with slower economic growth and the effects of Japanese competition.

In the two and a half decades that followed the creation of the Federal Republic, the cities of Nuremberg, Furtch, Erlangen and Schwabach shared automatically in the expansion of West Germany's wealth.

Although somewhat off the beaten track—the area is just over 100 km from the Czechoslovak border—the four towns grew into one of West Germany's largest conurbations.

Today more than one million people live in the area and one fifth of these are employed by industry.

The Federal Government in Bonn and the Bavarian state government in Munich were both anxious that the region, which is also close to the border with East Germany, should be integrated into the nation's economy.

Accordingly, Middle Franconia quickly became a major focal point in the West German motorway network. Of less obvious economic benefit, was the prestige project to link the Rhine and Danube rivers and so turn Nuremberg and Furtch into ports on an international waterway for heavy cargoes running between the North and Black Seas.

Industry in Europe

Middle Franconia

1873 when Herr Siegmund Shuckert set up a small workshop in Nuremberg to make generators on a pattern discovered by Werner von Siemens.

Today Erlangen is, with West Berlin and Munich, one of the major production centres in West Germany of Siemens AG. The group employs more than 25,000 people in the town, which is the headquarters of its medical engineering, power engineering and electrical installations groups.

So far Siemens has come through the recession without serious difficulty. The Grundig concern in Furtch has been in a less favourable position. Two extremely powerful concerns grew up in Furtch after the last war. One was the Quelle Mail order group, which with a turnover of Dm10,000m can still claim to be Germany's largest single-family controlled group. The other was Grundig.

Dr Max Grundig built up his company into West Germany's largest and Western Europe's second largest consumer electronics concern, employing more than 30,000 people worldwide. But for the past two years, the company has been exposed to intense competition from the Japanese on both its home and export markets. The labour force, which was increased by more than one-third between 1973 and 1978, is being cut back and Dr Grundig has been forced to give up total control of his group ceding a stake and almost 25 per cent to Philips.

Industry in Europe

Middle Franconia

German electronics companies, AEG-Telefunken, employs more than 6,500 people producing mainly white goods in the Nuremberg-Erlangen region.

Moreover, Triumph-Adler, the Nuremberg based typewriter-computer concern, which was bought by Volkswagen as a first step towards diversification, turned in losses of Dm60m last year.

Although unemployment in northern Bavaria is only marginally worse than the 4.9 per cent registered for West Germany as a whole, Middle Franconia is going to have to adjust to a period in which the scope for growth will be much smaller than in the past.

The region cannot hope for any increase in government subsidies. Indeed, if the Bonn Government has its way, spending on the important Rhine-Main-Danube canal will be curtailed in the coming years so that completion, which seemed a possibility for the end of the 1980s, will probably be delayed until the year 2000.

150 من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Shareholder privacy and the right to know

Resolving the apparently conflicting interests of shareholders to privacy about the size and purpose of their holdings in a company and the concerns of the company as a whole, other shareholders, and even the public at large, has never been simple. But in recent years, influenced by the Anglo American and De Beers raid on Consolidated Gold Fields and perhaps the tangled St Piran affair, the weight of opinion has shifted towards greater disclosure of the individual shareholder's position in a company.

The Department of Trade has clearly responded to this sentiment, and indeed to the specific suggestions made to it, in the recommendations published at the end of last week. Of these, possibly the most important is not the long overdue attempt to tighten up the law on concert parties, but giving companies the right more fully to investigate their own share register.

It was the inability to penetrate the disguises used by Anglo and De Beers that frustrated Consolidated Gold Fields and even led the company to believe that the buyer positively could not be interests controlled by Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

Since early April the Government has funded itself out of calls on stocks sold earlier in the spring, buoyant demand for National Savings instruments and, here and there, sales of unofficial taps. Monetary control may also have been helped by private sector purchases of gilts from overseas sellers and, perhaps, from the banking sector, too. But the underlying money supply situation is anything but clear at the moment and the authorities are now set to get the funding machine back into action, even if they are treading gingerly.

Friday's announcement that three new tranches (£250m each) of existing stocks will be available to the market from this morning seems to be a sensible way of going about things. The market was looking appreciably perkier last week: large, gilded dividends have been flowing into institutional coffers recently; United States interest rate prospects are looking rather brighter; and there are hopes that the civil servants' pay dispute may now be quickly resolved without any serious damage to the Government's stand on public sector pay. Even so, experience has taught that a major issue—a £1,000m conventional issue, for example—always runs the risk of nipping a promising recovery prospect in the bud.

If there is good demand for the new stocks (and the encouraging United States money supply figures on Friday evening should improve confidence further) then it will be interesting to see how the authorities follow-up. A good deal must depend, of course, on whether the civil servants' dispute is in fact resolved on a satisfactory basis. But even if that is the case and deferred tax payments start to flow back into the Exchequer, that will not be the end of the matter.

This revenue is, after all, no more than revenue already built into the Government's arithmetic. What the authorities need to decide is how much funding they now have to do to keep underlying monetary growth on target. Taking advantage of a renewed surge of market optimism would obviously be tempting. But to do so at a moment when tax payments may well be flowing strongly to the Exchequer would obviously make for a potentially difficult period for money market operations.

THF/Savoy
Enter the shareholders

The deadline for first acceptances to Trusthouse Forte's £67m bid for Savoy Hotels falls five minutes before the Derby on Wednesday. At the moment the betting strongly favours the Savoy board emerging victorious at least from this preliminary round in its battle for independence.

At Friday's close Savoy's widely held "A" shares remained doggedly 3p above the 190p cash offer and THF still seems to be facing an unbridgeable gap in its efforts to break down traditional shareholder loyalty to the Savoy directors.

THF, having failed in the High Court to drive a wedge into the Savoy's voting structure, now controls more than half of the equity but only a third of the votes. And with the Savoy board thought to influence around 45 per cent of the votes the bidder

needs to win over something approaching four-fifths of the uncommitted holdings. In commercial terms, of course, THF's bid looks generous, notwithstanding the revaluation which has lifted asset backing to 281p a share—and with which THF took strong issue in a circular to Savoy shareholders on Friday.

Even before last year's £1.8m loss, Savoy's profit record was awful and Sir Hugh Wontner's board has yet to come up with overwhelming evidence that it can achieve a reasonable return on its £85m of assets. Shareholders will no doubt press their board further on this issue at the annual meeting today. The Savoy, of course, is banking on its shareholders judging the issue with their hearts rather than their pockets, turning the battle around hotel standards, independence and tradition. But there must be a price at which THF or perhaps Grand Metropolitan, which seems the likeliest counterbidder, can overcome emotional attachment and that price may not be a great deal higher than the current offer.

For that reason shareholders in for purely financial reasons need perhaps concern themselves simply with balancing the prospect of a higher bid perhaps up to 230p against the danger of a plunge to the pre-offer level of 125p should THF withdraw and a further bidder fail to emerge. On that basis selling in the market would be the safest route.

Rights issues A way of investing blind

One seldom gets something for nothing but the raising of money from shareholders through rights issues often comes near. If a bank lends money to a company it will understandably want collateral, demand to know what the money is to be used for, and keep an eye on how it is spent. It can also get its money back. On balance these seem good ways of ensuring that the company will spend the money wisely.

But if a company gets the money from shareholders it can do what it likes. Cash is still raised from shareholders on the basis that shareholders serve companies, and not as it should be, the other way round. The money is raised in a little more than trust, and if a shareholder dislikes a particular capital raising he can only avoid paying up by reducing his stake in the group. Companies are still allowed to raise equity capital to grow fat rather than grow fit, and there is a good case for requiring such hungry companies to provide more detailed information about their plans than they give now.

The argument for doing so has become urgent because finance directors are finding that rights issue money is irresistibly cheap. It is, of course, to the advantage of the company to obtain money cheaply, but it is also to its advantage (and that of the shareholders) to see money spent efficiently.

Consider some of the latest cash calls. Guardian Royal Exchange has sent the whole composite insurance sector reeling by asking for £75m hard on Royal Insurance getting £115m last January. Royal has not done anything obvious with its money while Guardian wants cash to buy companies abroad. But who they are and on what terms they can be bought are not, of course, known. Guardian did say profits were 14 per cent up in the first quarter but there was no profits forecast.

Between them, Cadbury, Schweppes and Rowntree Macintosh have created £37m of sweetpot. Cadbury reported an encouraging start to the year, and at the recent annual meeting, Sir Adrian Cadbury, the chairman, said the issue would ensure that the group was able to plan ahead and to take opportunities as they occur, without being held back by financial constraints.

The latest example, at the end of last week, the £8.75m cash call from AGB Research, was by no means the most cryptic. This group reported in detail on a good year, and said something about its investment plans. But it also said it was too early to make any predictions for the current financial year.

Equity investment is necessarily risky, but the least shareholders should be given in return for hard cash is a reasonable account of how the company intends to look after it.

A facet of publishing that is little known outside the trade is book packaging, an often innovative and highly successful industry within an industry.

The first, internationally known packager, and still the biggest, is Rainbird. The company was started 30 years ago by Mr George Rainbird, who left advertising to enter publishing. With little capital, Mr Rainbird had no easy entry into publishing, and soon latched on to the packaging idea.

The packager thinks of a marketable idea for a book, signs up an author, commissions illustrations and design work, arranges printing, and, on the basis of a dummy copy, seeks a certain number of international sales to publishers.

The advantage the packager has is that he bears none of the publisher's overheads. The advantage to the publisher is that the packager provides the sort of high-powered sales and marketing operation which is beyond the scope of most publishing houses.

From its first package, an illustrated guide to various exotic plants, entitled *The Temple of Flora*, and published by William Collins, Rainbird has developed into a prosperous organization with 39 staff, offices in Mayfair and an annual turnover of £1m.

In spite of a stream of successes, which have included *Tutankhamun* and *The Sun King*, Rainbird has recently been finding it hard going with its very low profit margins on each sale. Mr Michael O'Mara, its Philadelphia-born managing director, reckons that 30 per cent is the ideal margin, but that requires sales of at least 70,000 for any worthwhile profit.

The average book sells about 2,000 copies, with a mark-up for the publisher of three or four times the cost of production.

The essence of packaging is that it is entirely dependent on large sales. Accordingly, packagers concentrate their efforts on very few books each year.

Rainbird, for instance, is producing 14 books this year. But significantly, four of these books sold, with a percentage going to Miss Stott.

Book packaging is increasingly hard to define, with so many firms having departed both from the standard 10in by 7in illustrated book, half-way between an ordinary book and a picture book.

"We've looked at books which would sell 10,000 and followed by 17 more the following year, and a further 17 in 1980. Its new chief executive, Mr Rahn Arnsack, has unloaded everything from an electronics business to a timber business in British Columbia, and in the process raised \$66m (£320m). This has meant that for the first time in years debt has stopped rising and earnings have edged ahead.

More spectacular was the decision of Barmar, the Chicago-based food and chemical company, to cash in on the oil stock boom last summer by selling Vickers, its energy subsidiary, for \$100m. Then a few weeks later it floated off Swift, its most packing business, as a separate stock market company in which it retained a relatively modest stake. Turnover was halved to \$3,000m as a result of the sale, but the company now has cash galore and is using some of it to buy a strategic stake in Eureka, a maker of detergents and household products.

In the same vein, but even bigger, Seagram, the Canadian distilling company which is the largest wine and spirits business in the world, sold its energy interests to Sun Oil. It now has \$3,700m to invest which is more, in fact, than its annual sales of \$2,500m.

Elsewhere, Union Carbide is just coming to the end of a four-year programme in which it has raised \$1,000m by selling its unprofitable, if not exactly dead wood. American Can announced plans in April to sell off its paper and forest products business. Last autumn Richardson-Merrell sold its



Miss Rowena Stott, great-niece of Edith Holden, author of *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady*, with Richard Webb (left), Webb & Bower managing director, and Delian Bower, editorial director.

The book packagers' expanding library

had to reject them. But if a publisher will share the cost of producing the book, and share the profits, then we can share about making £2 per book instead of 50p. That opens up a whole new area, and enables us to take risks that we couldn't take before."

Other packagers have done likewise. Including Webb and Bower, the Exeter-based company responsible for what turned out to be an extraordinary packaging coup, *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady*.

Webb and Bower, now a fully fledged publishing firm, received a royalty on every copy sold, with a percentage going to Miss Stott.

Book packaging is increasingly hard to define, with so many firms having departed both from the standard 10in by 7in illustrated book, half-way between an ordinary book and a picture book.

"We've looked at books which would sell 10,000 and

operation producing four or five books a year for Britain and the United States and was run entirely by Mr Richard Webb and Mr Delian Bower from their Devon homes 25 miles apart.

Then a young Exeter art student Miss Rowena Stott, approached Mr Webb's wife at a party, and asked if Mr Webb might be interested in her great-great-grandmother's diary.

Two years later *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady* was published by Michael Joseph. It topped the best-seller list for a year, and remained in the list for three years. It is still selling well, and will soon have achieved sales of two million. It has been translated into 12 languages, including Japanese.

This enabled Webb and Bower to expand. It now has an annual turnover of £1.7m a full-time staff of 12, and is about to move into a large Regency

house in the middle of Exeter. Delian Bower, the 46-year-old joint founder-managing director, is evidently delighted that his company can now afford to publish books without any pictures at all. It is almost as if he had suddenly become respectable.

But he would be the first to acknowledge his debt to *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady* which was in many senses, the perfect package. It was written in a marvellously readable hand and the author had also illustrated it. All it required was the effort of turning it into a book.

After initially hawking it around America, Webb and Bower found British publishers queuing up to buy it. The final deal with Michael Joseph was technically a co-publication, under which Webb and Bower a coffee-table book, and from the pure package deal into co-publication and similar ventures.

Mitchell-Beazley, now a very successful publisher with an annual turnover of £10m, started book packaging in 1969, and pioneered a new style of consumer-oriented books which combined photographs, graphics, maps and text, often spread across two pages.

The World Atlas of Wine, which has sold a million copies worldwide, was the company's first big success. Mitchell-Beazley became a full-scale publisher in 1974. Since then it has more than trebled in size.

Mr James Mitchell, the company's joint founder, says: "Books are becoming smaller because they are so expensive to make. We're having to work a lot harder just to stand still; packagers are finding that their profit margins are too small and therefore they are going increasingly into co-publishing."

But Mr Mitchell did not see the hundreds of small packagers necessarily being forced out of business. "There is always room for anyone with a good idea. You need genius to make out in the present market, and a lot of the best ideas come from the small outfits."

One fairly small packager which might well have succumbed to the recession and the strong pound is Harrow House Editions, based in Covent Garden and enjoying the backing of the massive Time/Life organization since it took a majority shareholding in 1977. Harrow House averages four books a year.

Mr Nicholas Edlison, joint managing director, says: "There's a new risk involved because publishers are not willing to commit themselves until we've gone further down the line."

"We spend an average of £5,000 on a presentation, signing up the author, commissioning the artwork and so on, and if we can't get enough orders, we just have to write that money off. In order to survive, we will need increasingly to work with publishers, promoting our books."

Harrow House seems to be safe for a good while, thanks to one inspired idea—a book called *After Mom*, and described as "a geology of the future." It speculates on life 50 million years from now. The popular zoologist, Desmond Morris, has written a foreword, and pre-sales have topped 140,000.

Rupert Morris

Anthony Hilton

Business goes back to basics

New York
In the 1960s International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) and Ling Temco Vought (LTV) snatched out what seemed the obvious business philosophy of the affluence of the 1960s, called synergy, and it expressed the belief that in business good management could make two plus two equal five.

Seldom out of the headlines, their chief executives, Mr Harold Geneen at ITT, and Mr James Ling at LTV, sparked off the merger boom which in Britain spawned Mr Jim Slater. Huge new companies were created embracing a host of unconnected industries with no underlying logic other than the belief that if there was one thing a good manager could run better than one business, it was two.

But the seventies showed synergy did always work quite as planned. Indeed, it worked at all. So now ITT, LTV and others are leading American business in a different direction with a new philosophy appropriate to these uncertain times. What they are saying today is that three minus two equals five.

Already their thinking has made its mark. While huge mergers still capture the headlines, much of American industry is pointing in quite the opposite direction. Companies which used to believe wholeheartedly in acquisition and size for its own sake are quietly selling off much of what they bought and going back to basics, back to the business they really understand.

In 1978 ITT sold six units, followed by 17 more the following year, and a further 17 in 1980. Its new chief executive, Mr Rahn Arnsack, has unloaded everything from an electronics business to a timber business in British Columbia, and in the process raised \$66m (£320m). This has meant that for the first time in years debt has stopped rising and earnings have edged ahead.

More spectacular was the decision of Barmar, the Chicago-based food and chemical company, to cash in on the oil stock boom last summer by selling Vickers, its energy subsidiary, for \$100m. Then a few weeks later it floated off Swift, its most packing business, as a separate stock market company in which it retained a relatively modest stake. Turnover was halved to \$3,000m as a result of the sale, but the company now has cash galore and is using some of it to buy a strategic stake in Eureka, a maker of detergents and household products.

In the same vein, but even bigger, Seagram, the Canadian distilling company which is the largest wine and spirits business in the world, sold its energy interests to Sun Oil. It now has \$3,700m to invest which is more, in fact, than its annual sales of \$2,500m.

Elsewhere, Union Carbide is just coming to the end of a four-year programme in which it has raised \$1,000m by selling its unprofitable, if not exactly dead wood. American Can announced plans in April to sell off its paper and forest products business. Last autumn Richardson-Merrell sold its

ethical pharmaceutical business to Dow Chemical. This spring, Allegheny sold off its steel business. And at LTV, annual sales of \$2,000m were not enough to make it keep its subsidiary, Wilson Foods.

Even Mr Sandy Lewis, the Wall Street investment banker who stands to make \$3m in fees when American Express finalizes its purchase of smelters, Shearson Loeb Rhoades, thinks that to look only at mergers is to miss the point. "American management has realized its job is to make the best possible use of assets, be they in their own company or in other people's. That makes it much easier for them to shed some assets and shop around for what they really want. Companies are much better at doing deals now. They are much less nervous," he says.

First Boston Corporation, the Wall Street investment bank involved in some of the year's biggest deals, agrees. Mr David Wasserstein, a director, says much of their work is in advising on divestitures and strategic

planning. "Industry is preparing for the 1980s and 1990s. Companies are rounding out their positions, or getting an extra leg," he says.

They are prompted, he believes, by the uneasy feeling that there will be no quick return to the days of easy growth, and that in the battle between American, Japanese and European rivals in world markets, only the best will survive. That means concentrating on the assets which yield the best return and only going into businesses at which you are sure you can be good.

Virtue has its rewards. Almost without exception, the companies which are selling rather than solving their problems, have become darlings of the stockmarket, which helps ease any misgivings among management and shareholders alike.

Nor is this illogical. Selling assets yielding a below average return automatically increases the yield on what is left, without management having to lift a finger.

Perhaps equally important, divestment has the smack of firm management about it. It gives the impression of a board willing to take difficult decisions, with a clear idea of where it is going. And, ironically, even if the company only knows where it is not going, and has little idea how to spend its new money, it can still make a profit with interest rates at current levels simply by putting the cash on deposit. Or it can repay debts to cut its own interest burden.

Like all theories, divestment may be overdone in time. But at least, it seems to be more firmly based than some ideas. The influential Strategic Planning Institute at Harvard, for example, believes strongly that companies with dominant market shares can expect to be the most profitable, whatever industry they are in. So there is empirical backing for the hunch that cobblers should stick to their last. The difference is that Wall Street is now beginning to see the virtue in companies which concentrate on what they know, and on what they are good at.

This advertisement complies with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange



Issue of
£82,003,204
9 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 2001/2006
at par

BOC INTERNATIONAL plc

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the £82,003,204 9 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 2001/2006 of BOC International plc to the Official List.

Particulars of the Stock are available in the statistical services of Exel Statistical Services Limited and copies may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (excluding Saturdays and public holidays) up to and including 19th June, 1981 from:-

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
21 Moorfields,
London EC2P 2HT

W. Greenwell & Co.,
Bow Bells House,
Broad Street,
London EC4M 9EL
and The Stock Exchange

Derek Harris

Business Diary profile: Hedley Whitehead of the Co-op

Hedley Whitehead, who is being installed in Edinburgh today as the next annual president of the Co-operative Congress, the co-op movement's annual parliament, is likely to find himself overseeing some of the most tumultuous months yet faced by the movement.

As more societies hit worsening financial and trading problems leading to mergers or other eleven-hour rescues, his influence could be considerable, especially in the growing debate over the quality of management the movement needs at the retail level. Whitehead is chairman of the North East Co-operative Society (NECS) which he has shepherded to success in the past decade as the first true region-wide society. He is also chairman of CIS, the movement's profitable insurance arm, and is on the board of the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS), the last of a dying breed of full-time directors who predated a shift of power in CWS towards its professional executives.

He shrugs off his 64 years with a work schedule which centres around constant commuting, between his Carlisle home, the Gateshead headquarters of NECS and the Manchester base of CIS and CWS.

But over the weekend, almost a thousand co-operators gathered in Scotland, he has had to listen, like everybody else, mostly to talk of which society is in the most trouble.

In reality it consists of about 180 sovereign retail societies around Britain, from the comparatively small, including some notably efficient ones like Ipswich, Ilkerton, Colchester and Cambridge—to the distinctly large.

Some of the larger ones have their problems, including Royal Arsenal and South Suburban, both south of the Thames, and Greater Midlands in the Birmingham area. Funding superstore development and rationalization are the main bugbears.

The CWS, the £1,800m-sales

giant of the movement, is manufacturer and wholesaler to the retail societies and, while owned by them, is the largest single source of professional expertise from accounting to marketing.

The thing to understand about the movement is the importance of the democratic voice. This is expressed through various interlocking committees involving the retail societies and the national bodies like CWS, together with CIS and the Co-op Bank. Like a family, the co-op movement is subject to

rows, rumours and an unrestrained quickly to reach overall agreement about where to go next.

Whitehead says: "I am not simply running a business in the North-East. I am concerned with running a cooperative enterprise which is a business plus a social purpose."

The problem is that social purpose, which emerges from members who vote in the governing bodies of the societies, can get in the way of commercial good sense. The movement tries to keep shops open in small communities for the community good rather than for a sensible profit margin.

But some retail societies, whatever the expertise of their professional managers, fail to face up to the need to change.

It is when societies leave a deteriorating situation too late that the only route they can take is to merge their individuality in a larger unit.

The other option is to be bailed out by Co-operative Retail Services (CRS), of which Alf Lee is chief executive. CRS last year increased its sales by nearly 16 per cent, only marginally down on the previous year's performance, and managed still a creditable net profit margin of 3 per cent compared with 1979's 3.2 per cent.

CRS has been an ambulance service for retail society societies to the tune, so far, of 166 societies.

But it is not only the successful small societies which show there is another path. Whitehead's NECS, created out of 31 feeding societies in 1970, has demonstrated what can be done on a regional basis—and this in an area which is one of the



Another episode in Cooperation Street: can new Georgeie boss Whitehead succeed in the face of the odds?

Tokyo gold market makes quiet debut as dealers hold back

Japan's first formal gold market opened Friday with hopes that gold traders, bankers, stockbrokers and the merely wealthy would contribute to a gold rush.

The first session, shortened by opening ceremonies, set the price for prompt delivery at 3,497 yen per gramme, or \$485 per troy ounce.

Officials at the market, run by the firm of Tokinkai Co., said the price reflected the upturn on the New York market, which ended at \$480.482. But turnover was light at only 14 kilos as many dealers were initially a little nervous.

Mr Hyozo Kikuchi, the president of the market, said he hoped it would develop to give indications of fair gold prices to the Japanese public and changes in traders and floor operators to train themselves ahead of the opening of a public gold market.

The market, with 95 members including futures commodities trading companies, gold traders and jewellers, would set gold prices as leading Japanese trad-

Brewer tops £4m midway

Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries made £4.4m pre-tax in the six months to March 31, 1981, against £3.9m a year earlier, and Mr Edwin Thompson, the chairman and managing director, is optimistic about the future. "I think we'll continue to do well," he says. "Things are rosier for the smaller brewer than the rest just now." In 1979-80 the group made £9.1m.

The interim dividend is 10 per cent higher than a year ago at 2.36p gross, adjusting for the June 1980 scrip issue.

Turnover rose by 14 per cent to just over £34m during the first half, in spite of falling beer consumption nationally.

Attributable profits before an £168,000 extraordinary credit on property disposals, are £109,000 lower thanks to a 45 per cent increase in the tax charge, to nearly £2m.

This is because the bulk of the capital allowances on the group's modernization and expansion programme had been used to set against taxation last year.

Sharp fall expected for Reed

This week

strong performance but the Quebec City mill has experienced a further drop in tonnage. This, in turn, has squeezed margins and in spite of rationalization no improvement is on the cards.

Debenham's full-year profits, also expected tomorrow, have caused a problem for analysts who have been busily upgrading their estimates. Now indications are for profits of between £16m and £19m compared with £11.5m last time. But it is the expected inclusion of exceptional items that has confounded most of the experts. Last year these extra items accounted for an extra £4.3m pushing profits up to £15.8m.

The Christmas and January sales proved a real boom to the group, which at the halfway stage reported profits down from £4.7m to £1.3m. But in spite of this strong second-half recovery the board is unlikely to recommend an increase in the final dividend, which last year was 6.2p gross. With the dividend covered only 43 times and a large lump of the profits coming from property sales and disposals there is just the hint of a rights issue.

There is little sign of improvement this year and although volume sales are up the group will be hard pressed to beat £20m.

The recent fall in the value of sterling and a stronger performance from the United States should ensure a small improvement in profits of between £140m and £147m compared with £137m last year.

While little, if any, growth is expected on the pharmaceutical side, a result of economic restructuring, the group's United States interests appear to be over the worst. Marketing costs for Aquafresh should be well down as the reward for its efforts begin to be felt. In addition, the first full contribution is expected from its



Mr Keith Showers, chairman and chief executive of Allied Breweries.

United States acquisitions in the men's toiletries field.

Elsewhere, Japan has picked up well and after a weak first half Europe has made further progress.

The fall in the value of sterling during the second half should only result in currency losses of £1m compared with £3m in the first half. The current year might even produce a small currency surplus.

At the interim stage the dividend was increased by 7½ per cent and an improvement of about 10 per cent might be on the cards for the final, which stood at 4.6p gross.

Prospects this year will depend very much on its latest drug, Augmentin.

Allied Breweries is expected to see a further setback in profits when full-year figures are released on Friday. Predictions are for profit of £50m to £97m compared with £113m last time. Interest rates resulting from its takeover of J. Lyons continue to be a drag on resources and a possible rights issue is awaited in several quarters. Trading of J. Lyons remains patchy. The main side is losing money and conditions in the tea and coffee market remain volatile. Heavy competition also continues to present problems.

Little improvement is expected on the beer side where the fall in volume sales continues

Why a rise in MLR could help gilts

For several weeks now the gilt market has been upset by talk of higher interest rates and has been relegated by investors to the quieter corners of the Stock Exchange. But last week's stream of company results has brought gilts back in favour.

After a steady climb through the week the Government Securities Index closed on Fri-

Brokers' views

day up 0.42 at 67.67 and gilts at average were better by 11. The previous day's rise had been 0.28 to 67.25.

The renewed support was partly due to the trend set by the 1 per cent cut in United States prime rates to 20 per cent at Chase Manhattan and the Bank of Los Angeles. This alloyed speculation that United States rates might reach 21 per cent.

But Mr Tim Congdon, of stockbrokers L. Messel, describes the argument that United Kingdom short-term interest rates need follow those in the United States as unconvincing because the authorities have no policy of influencing the exchange rate at present. He also asks whether an MLR increase would really be bad news for the gilt market: since industry would react with more caution the economy would be deflated and inflation lowered, and so the gilt market would be excited, not depressed, he says. However, Mr Congdon expects interest rates to remain where they are for many months.

Earlier last week, Mr Bill Buchanan, of brokers Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee, predicted that better news on the United States economic front and money supply figures may mean that the worst is over in the gilt market. His view is that recent industrial production figures, down 0.4 per cent in March, and the fall in manufacturers' stocks, show there is no sign of an early economic recovery which might threaten an inflationary upsurge on money supply and interest rates.

Overall, however, Mr Buchanan saw the United States interest rates as the dominant factor in the market's recent weakness and expected that the downturn would lead to trading recovery. The forecast for a new tap from the Government Broker to help finance the seasonally high June CGBR was therefore partly right with the offer of three tranches of long Government securities valued at £750m last Friday.

Scrimgeour also regarded the recent estimates for 1980 to 1981 PSBR figures of £13,297m, some £150m less than that forecast in the Budget Red Book, as encouraging news. Even better, they said, was the improvement in estimates for local authority finances and nationalized industries finances. This offers some hope that this year's PSBR target of £10,566m may be within reach.

Much of the market's attention recently has been focused on smaller companies, particularly the recovery stocks, since investors appear to be keeping clear of blue chips for the time being. So Capel-Cure Myers' research into 16 small companies makes interesting reading.

Bulmer & Lumb Holdings lately reported pre-tax profits falling to £776,000 from £1,011m but maintained the dividend. Capel's analysts recommend holding on to Bulmer's shares on the current high-yield basis as an attractive investment in the wool industry despite warnings of difficult trading.

Buys in W. N. Sharpe Holdings are recommended as good value on the strength of its record. A premium rating is expected although the shares, at 355p, are on an historic 52 per cent taxed p/s ratio of only 10.6.

Philip Robinson

Margareta Pagano

Business appointments

New deputy chairman at Atomic Energy Authority

Mr A. M. Allen, board member for finance and administration of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, has become deputy chairman.

Mr Ronald Emmanuel is now chairman of Wheeler's Restaurants.

Mr H. J. de Ruiters, regional coordinator Africa and South Asia, has been made a director of Shell International Petroleum Company.

Mr R. R. Wiles, corporate managing director of Ciba-Geigy and a former managing director of the Clayton Aniline Company, has taken over the chairmanship of the Clayton Aniline Company. Mr A. Kemp, formerly director of finance for Ciba-Geigy, joins the board of Ciba-Geigy (UK) as director of group strategy. Mr Kemp also becomes a member of the board and the management committee of the Clayton Aniline Company. Mr R. E. S.

Briefly

British Sugar Corporation: Shareholders have decisively rejected the offer by commodity dealers S. and W. Beristford. As the deadline for acceptances passed (May 26) Beristford had secured only 0.21 per cent (126,752 shares). Beristford's total shareholding in British Sugar, with shares acquired before the bid, would amount to 9.49 per cent. Beristford has extended the offer to shareholders until June 9.

Monks Investment Trust: Pre-tax revenue for year to April 30, 1981, £2,522m (£2.96m). Total dividend unchanged at 3.42p gross.

London Atlantic Investment Trust: Profit, after tax, £583,000. Total dividend, gross, 6.78p (6.42p).

Dorland's Rubber Estates: Pre-tax profits for 1980, £46,507 (£41,237). Total gross dividend, 4.28p (3.92p).

British Car Auction: In response to rights issue of 3.4m new ordinary shares at 60p each, each shareholder received for 3.5m shares (94.86 per cent).

John Mowlem: Acceptances received for 3.77m shares (about 85 per cent) of the 3.95m offered as "rights".

Jersey General Investment Trust is making a one-for-one scrip issue. Revenue, after tax, for year to April 30, 1981, £250,000 (£240,000). Total gross dividend, 20p (16.5p).

Saga Holidays has bought the freehold of the Cumbria Grand Hotel, together with its contents, for £350,000 cash.

New Throston Trust: Pre-tax revenue for year to March 31, 1981, £1.15m (£1.21m). Total gross dividend, 2.85p (2.57p).

Floyd Oil Participations: Acceptances in respect of the rights issue of 1.5m new shares at 60p each, each shareholder received for 2.15m new shares (71.7%).

Solicitors' Law Stationery Society: Sir Edward Singleton, chairman, told shareholders at the AGM that the first quarter results had produced a modest profit, despite continuing difficult conditions.

There was a long way to go before the board could claim to have restored the group's net earnings to an acceptable level, but the evidence of the beginning of a recovery could now be seen.

Mr Loomis sent the letter to

Robertson Foods fail to meet forecast

Pre-tax profits for Robertson Foods for 1980 were lower than forecasts given two months ago when the group attempted to fight off an £18m bid from the Avana Group.

Profits are £270,000 down at £2.28m on sales reduced by £4.4m to £80.4m. After an exceptional debit of £118,000, tax charges of £722,000, and an extraordinary item of £2.12m, the group is left with an attributable loss of £565,000. The costs of the defence against the Avana bid are included in the extraordinary item.

Avana, the expanding Cardiff-based food manufacturer, has now received 95.5 per cent acceptance to a bid which was launched in January.

Robertson, makers of "Golly" jams, has a stagnant profit record—profits have hovered around £2m to £2.5m since 1973 despite growing sales. It made an all out effort to fight off the Avana takeover and accused Avana of taking advantage of its high share price to make the offer.

Had those with the crashed Norton Warburg concern had their money with Heddewicks, they would not be fighting court cases to recoup their losses.

Stockbrokers have monthly, quarterly and annual checks made on their finances. Licensed dealers are required to fill annual returns with Companies House.

The collapse of Norton Warburg for £2m and the Department of Trade's separate action on three other licensed dealers have focused sharp attention on the rules governing non-members of the Stock Exchange

The potentially costly distinction between brokers and dealers

Briefing



Mr John Biffen: power of approval.

Big financial institutions, pension funds and insurance companies with many millions to invest, know the difference between a stockbroker and a licensed dealer.

The Yellow Pages—a favourite for the uninitiated to choose an agent to buy and sell shares—offer no such acknowledgment of a difference which has become suddenly important.

In the book through which it is claimed 34 million people let their fingers do the walking, both are lumped under the one heading: stockbrokers.

It is a common mistake, but one for which a high price is paid when things go wrong. The difference between brokers and licensed dealers for investors is mainly the extent to which financial affairs are monitored and whether investors can get their money back should the firm collapse.

If a stockbroking firm goes under, as with Norton Warburg and Heddewicks, the Stock Exchange's compensation fund—financed by all exchange members—picks up the tab. Investors are repaid at the price of their holding prevailing on the day the brokers went under. If a licensed dealer fails, investors may have to fight it out with the other creditors.

Had those with the crashed Norton Warburg concern had their money with Heddewicks, they would not be fighting court cases to recoup their losses.

Stockbrokers have monthly, quarterly and annual checks made on their finances. Licensed dealers are required to fill annual returns with Companies House.

The collapse of Norton Warburg for £2m and the Department of Trade's separate action on three other licensed dealers have focused sharp attention on the rules governing non-members of the Stock Exchange

that want to deal in securities. At present each licensed dealing company has to be approved by Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, and anyone wishing to deal has also to get approval annually. They have to deposit £500, pay £26 for the licence and satisfy the department that they are fit and proper people to deal.

They are governed by the Prevention of Fraud Investments (1958) Act which evolved from an act in the 1930s to tighten up on what was then an epidemic of share pushers.

There are about 350 licensed firms and 700 individuals. Providing they meet the financial criteria and their references are in order the DoT is bound to grant a licence. The act says "will rather than may". There is no element of discretion.

Three years ago the DoT issued a consultative paper asking for views on the act, but this was interrupted by a

change of Government and has been gathering dust ever since. Among proposed changes then were an increase in the deposit, and a requirement for an insurance policy to cover investors' cash.

But with the collapse of Norton Warburg, the DoT is now looking at whether the act contributed to the troubles of dealers and also whether changes should be made as details of the collapse emerges.

If any are thought necessary, they would have to be introduced as amendments. There is no parliamentary time for a full Bill.

Central to the issue is whether licensed dealers should be required by law to hold separate bank accounts for the company's money and the investment cash of its clients, either individually or collectively.

This would mean that should the company fail, at least the investment money would be available for repayment and not considered part of a general claim by creditors of the collapsed company.

Separate bank accounts are already maintained by some licensed dealers, and it is a requirement for membership of the Licensed Dealers Association, a body set up two years ago and admitted as a member of the Council for the Securities Industry—the City's ultimate self regulatory watchdog—whose chairman is Mr Patrick Neill—in February last year.

The association would not claim to represent every part of its industry, but its objectives have been to improve the image of the licensed dealer.

Until the problems are sorted out, it could well pay investors at least to discover what kind of agent is acting for them, and whether they carry some form of investor cover.

Philip Robinson

Margareta Pagano

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and over 9% up to £50,000 10% over

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 9EB Telephone 01-621 1212
The Over-the-Counter Market

Company	Change	Price	Yld	P/E	Actual	Traded
4,158 Airsprung Group	72	-1	4.7	5.5	11.4	15.8
1,225 Armitage & Rhodes	49	-1	1.4	2.9	20.2	46.7
12,220 Barton Hill	200	-	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
8,001 Debon Services	104	-	5.5	5.3	5.1	9.8
3,899 Frank Horsell	104	+1	6.4	5.2	3.3	5.0
8,524 Frederick Parker	55	-	1.7	2.9	25.7	-
1,181 Gorma Blair	64	-	3.1	4.8	-	-
2,625 Jackson Group	105	+2	6.9	6.5	4.0	8.1
17,894 James Burroughs	129	+1	7.9	6.1	10.6	10.6
3,244 Robert Jenkins	318	-2	31.3	8.3	-	-
2,700 Scruttons A.I.	55	-	5.3	9.6	4.0	4.0
3,123 Tordley Limited	209	-1	15.1	7.4	3.5	7.8
3,098 Twinklford Ord	145	+1	15.0	20.0	-	-
2,047 Twinklford 15% VLS	75	+1	3.0	7.0	6.6	10.5
6,561 Unilock Holdings	43	-1	5.7	5.6	5.6	8.9
12,779 Walter Alexander	101	-	13.1	5.1	4.8	9.8
5,951 W. S. Yeates	255	-	-	-	-	-

SEC calls for further study of silver crisis

The Securities and Exchange Commission, the American regulatory body, believes further study of certain events leading up to the silver futures market collapse last year is needed.

"The commission believes that additional study of the exchange's actions may be appropriate in order to fully understand the causes of the silver crisis," Mr Philip Loomis, the

commissioner, said in a letter to Senator Richard Lugar, who is chairman of a Senate agriculture subcommittee that oversees the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

The report places "sufficient emphasis on the cause and effect relationship between the exchange's regulatory actions and the decline of prices in the silver markets," the letter said.

Mr Loomis sent the letter to

Brixton Estate

International investors in commercial property

Annual Report 1980

- 36% increase in investment profits.
- 30% increase in proposed net dividend.
- Net asset value up from £81 million to £110 million.
- 1 for 5 bonus issue proposed.
- Funds available to finance all current commitments.

	1980	1979
Net Rental Income	£10,555,000	£8,885,000
Gross Profit	£4,099,000	£3,319,000
Value of Investment Properties	£171,000,000	£150,000,000
Earnings per Share	5.19p	4.16p

Copies of the Report and Accounts for 1980 may be obtained from The Secretary, 22-24 By Place, London, EC1N 6TG.

مركز الاستثمار

MARKET REPORTS

Optimism in the dry cargo market

While bank holidays in America and the United Kingdom dampened trading in the freight markets last week, events in other areas brought about a mood of optimism. This was primarily created by the news that a tentative accord had been reached between the employers and miners in the United States coal strike. Subject to ratification of the deal, which takes 10 days, a successful outcome seems likely.

If the dispute is ended it is certainly good news for the dry cargo market and this second-long-term boom between the United States and Russia on the question of future grain sales. Their current five-year deal under which a minimum of eight million tonnes a year was supplied ends in September.

However, the results of these negotiations may be influenced by discussions that the Soviet Union reportedly is having with Argentina, also over a grain purchasing deal. Russia already has an agreement with Argentina under which it will buy at least 4.5 million tonnes of wheat and other grain each year for the next five years.

Freight

Although it is difficult to judge how quickly a return to work by the coal miners could have a positive effect upon dry cargo trading patterns, the problem of too many ships chasing too few cargoes, which has afflicted the market during the two months of the strike, would be overcome.

Interest in coal shipments for June and July positions has been strong recently, in particular from Japanese charterers. This is one reason for confidence. Also, as the miners' annual holidays begin on June 22, it is possible there will be a flurry of activity before then.

Voyage and time chartering during the last seven days has been generally subdued. Grain shipments to Mexico from North America and Argentina have a feature but transatlantic and Far Eastern fixtures were few in number. Rates remained stable as illustrated by one 58,000 tonner booked from the US Gulf to Holland/Belgium in

early June at \$13. To Japan \$25 was paid on a 51,000 tonner. In the time sector there were further rumours of Soviet activity including the fixing of two ships, of 31,000 and 33,000 tons for trans-Pacific round voyages at \$8,500 a day per voyage.

With 10 of 13 members of Opec planning to reduce production as a result of the present world oil glut, and if tanker owners continue to scrap older vessels and transfer additional tonnage into lay-up, a stronger market may appear later this year. The production cutback probably was the most positive decision to emerge from the Opec meeting.

The tanker market last week continued to experience a good demand for VLCCs and ULCCs from the Arabian Gulf with storage options included. However, despite a drop in the volume of available tonnage in this loading area, rates fell and the average for a westbound VLCC slipped some five points to world scale 30. Eastern destinations for such vessels commanded a three to five point premium.

David Robinson

Rate of price rises expected to slow

The international dollar bond market staged an impressive rally last week, writes A.P. Jones. However, most market participants expect the supply of offerings to increase substantially so that further price advances should be gradual.

Market specialists say that international investors have become impressed by signs that United States inflation is abating but are still very cautious. Consequently, investors have been mainly on issues with a maturity of five years or less.

Several American and European bankers have started to predict that short-term interest rates are at or near a peak. Yet, banks have been in the forefront of the present rush to float fixed-rate dollar issues. Of the eight fixed-rate dollar issues scheduled for offering in the past two weeks, half have been for commercial banks.

This suggests that Treasury officers at banks are not confident that there will be an enduring opportunity to raise fixed-rate funds even if bankers involved with other aspects of the business are more sanguine.

Among the offerings under way is a \$175 million note issue of Citicorp Overseas Finance Corporation priced at par bearing 15.50 per cent. The

Euromarkets

issue has been underwritten on fixed terms ahead of the selling period by a management group led by Credit Suisse-First Boston.

Earlier, Wells Fargo floated a successful \$50m, three-year note issue at 99.50 bearing 15.50 per cent to yield 15.72 per cent through a syndicate led by Morgan Stanley International.

In the aftermath, the notes were quoted at 99.75 offered or slightly above the issue price.

A syndicate led by Continental Illinois is opening the primary market for Canadian-dollar-denominated Eurobonds for the first time since last September with a Can \$50m note issue of General Motors Acceptance Corporation of Canada. The five-year notes have been priced at par bearing 15.375 per cent.

A syndicate specialist at Continental Illinois said that demand for EuroCanadian dollar issues in the secondary market has been building up over the past several weeks so that it seemed appropriate to bring a new issue to the market.

Silver outlook remains bearish

Commodities

New York—The New York silver markets were painfully reminded last week of the silver debacle of March 1980, when the prices crashed and the Hunt Brothers, the major buyers of the metal in the previous months, had to be bailed out by a group of bankers.

For one thing, the metal came within six cents of the low point it touched then when on Wednesday it closed at \$10.26. For another, Washington was bracing itself for the long-awaited official report into the origins of the silver crisis. The report is now completed and is expected to go to Congress today.

Perhaps, inevitably, with silver prices being so weak, the Hunts' name came to the fore. They still hold the bulk of their huge silver hoard much of which is financed by bank loans and with interest rates back above 20 per cent, the rumours said the Hunts could no longer afford the financing charges and were being, or would, soon be, forced to sell. The Hunts have to let go of the metal because today's high interest rates are costing them dearly," said Mr Henry Jarecki, chairman of the Moccata Metals Corporation.

But others in the market say quite the opposite. Rudolf Wolff's Mr Paul Sarnoff, who is reputed to have acted for the Hunts on many occasions,

was categorical. "The Hunts will not sell their silver come hell or high water," he said. "They strongly believe that the price ratio between gold and silver will eventually be five-to-one, not the 45-to-one it is today."

Nor is the Hunts' huge interest burden widely seen as a problem. They can finance it comfortably enough out of their oil and gas income. Encouraging them to stay with the metal is the story over-looked fact that they are not even showing a loss on the bulk of their holding. Though much publicity was given to their purchases between \$30 and \$50 an ounce, they had quickly accumulated huge amounts of metal at prices even lower than today's depressed values.

In fact, the still unpublished report says the Hunts' holding, coupled with those of their associates overseas, amounted to 18 per cent of the world's silver bullion and coin stocks before the crash. But there is no evidence that the Hunts tried to manipulate the market—in fact, at times they did quite the opposite and were actively trying to avoid the possibility of manipulation, the report says.

Most of the 400-page report, prepared jointly by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Treasury, is fairly bland. It summarises events leading up to the silver panic, but does not attempt to judge anyone.

It does, however, urge some changes in the rules to prevent similar upheavals in other commodity markets. In particular, it discusses the merits of imposing higher margin requirements and limiting the number of contracts which any one individual can hold in a given commodity. But it seems to accept that in the current anti-regulation climate in Washington, the chances of any legislation on these lines is minimal.

So where does that leave silver? By the end of the week prices had recovered a little, partly reflecting the rising tension in the Middle East. But the medium-term outlook is still bearish. Mr James Sinclair, a leading dealer, says, partly because of increasing fears that an alternative will soon be found in the metal in making photographic film, partly from the recession generally, and partly because the Hunts are not selling, some Middle Eastern hoarders are— and even the United States may unload some of its stockpile.

Anthony Hilton

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Price	Yield	Dividend
AT&T 7% Deb	63 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 8% Deb	67 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 9% Deb	71 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 10% Deb	75 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 11% Deb	79 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 12% Deb	83 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 13% Deb	87 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 14% Deb	91 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 15% Deb	95 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 16% Deb	99 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 17% Deb	103 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 18% Deb	107 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 19% Deb	111 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 20% Deb	115 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 21% Deb	119 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 22% Deb	123 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 23% Deb	127 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 24% Deb	131 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 25% Deb	135 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 26% Deb	139 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 27% Deb	143 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 28% Deb	147 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 29% Deb	151 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 30% Deb	155 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 31% Deb	159 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 32% Deb	163 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 33% Deb	167 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 34% Deb	171 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 35% Deb	175 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 36% Deb	179 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 37% Deb	183 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 38% Deb	187 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 39% Deb	191 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 40% Deb	195 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 41% Deb	199 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 42% Deb	203 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 43% Deb	207 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 44% Deb	211 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 45% Deb	215 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 46% Deb	219 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 47% Deb	223 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 48% Deb	227 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 49% Deb	231 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 50% Deb	235 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 51% Deb	239 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 52% Deb	243 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 53% Deb	247 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 54% Deb	251 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 55% Deb	255 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 56% Deb	259 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 57% Deb	263 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 58% Deb	267 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 59% Deb	271 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 60% Deb	275 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 61% Deb	279 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 62% Deb	283 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 63% Deb	287 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 64% Deb	291 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 65% Deb	295 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 66% Deb	299 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 67% Deb	303 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 68% Deb	307 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 69% Deb	311 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 70% Deb	315 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 71% Deb	319 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 72% Deb	323 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 73% Deb	327 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 74% Deb	331 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 75% Deb	335 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 76% Deb	339 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 77% Deb	343 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 78% Deb	347 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 79% Deb	351 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 80% Deb	355 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 81% Deb	359 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 82% Deb	363 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 83% Deb	367 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 84% Deb	371 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 85% Deb	375 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 86% Deb	379 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 87% Deb	383 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 88% Deb	387 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 89% Deb	391 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 90% Deb	395 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 91% Deb	399 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 92% Deb	403 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 93% Deb	407 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 94% Deb	411 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 95% Deb	415 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 96% Deb	419 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 97% Deb	423 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 98% Deb	427 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 99% Deb	431 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
AT&T 100% Deb	435 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Price	Yield		Price	Yield
TRAIHIT DEBT					
Canada 1982	91 1/2	13.70	Estman Kodak 4 1/2 '88	98	9.88
Australia 1982	93 1/2	17.60	Emerson 8 1/2 '84	125 1/2	10.88
France 1982	94 1/2	17.60	GenCorp 10 1/2 '88	100 1/2	10.88
New Zealand 1983	90 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 10 1/2 '84	100 1/2	9.38
Spain 1982	91 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
Sweden 1983	92 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
Switzerland 1982	93 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	94 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	95 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	96 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	97 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	98 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	99 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	100 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	101 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	102 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	103 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	104 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	105 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	106 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	107 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	108 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	109 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	110 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	111 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	112 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	113 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	114 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	115 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	116 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	117 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	118 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	119 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	120 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	121 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	122 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	123 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	124 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	125 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	126 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	127 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	128 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	129 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	130 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	131 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	132 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	133 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	134 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	135 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	136 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	137 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	138 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	139 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	140 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	141 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	142 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	143 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	144 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	145 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	146 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	147 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	148 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	149 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	150 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	151 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	152 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	153 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	154 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	155 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	156 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	157 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	158 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	159 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	160 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	161 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	162 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	163 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	164 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	165 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	166 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	167 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	168 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	169 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	170 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	171 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	172 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	173 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	174 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	175 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	176 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	177 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	178 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	179 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	180 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	181 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	182 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	183 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	184 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	185 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	186 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	187 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	188 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	189 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	190 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	191 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	192 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	193 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	194 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	195 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	196 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	197 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	198 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	199 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	200 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	201 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	202 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	203 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	204 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	205 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	206 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	207 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	208 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	209 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	210 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	211 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	212 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	213 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	214 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	215 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	216 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	217 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	218 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	219 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	220 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	221 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	222 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	223 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	224 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	225 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	226 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	227 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	228 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	229 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	230 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	231 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	232 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	233 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	234 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	235 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	236 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	237 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	238 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	239 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	240 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	241 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	242 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	243 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	244 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	245 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982	246 1/2	14.40	Grain Processing 8 1/2 '89	100 1/2	9.38
U.S. 1982					

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

* Ex dividend. † Ex all. ‡ Forecast dividend. € Corrected price. ₤ Interim payment passed. ¶ Price at suspension. § Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. † Bid for company. ‡ Pre-merger figures. ¶ Forecast earnings. ¶ Ex capital distribution. ¶ Ex rights. * Ex scrip or share split † Tax free. ‡ Price adjusted for late dealings. ... No significant data.



READER SERVICES GUIDE

BUSINESS SERVICES

1-2-3 Express Typing Service
67 Chancery Lane, London WC2, 01-404 5464.
Abbey Promotions Ltd
(Sales From Merch) P.O. Box 25, Hertford 01502.
Ade-Guest Ltd
A complete range of plan-paper copiers and microfilm equipment 01-560 2131.
Berkley Sales Deposit Co. Ltd
13/15 Davies Street, London W1, 01-409 1122.
C.M. for Ltd. Computer
1 Alfred St., Douglas, L.M. U.K. representative
01-989 2189. Tel. 027900 Bolton G.
Ronald Brooks and Elizabeth Jewell
Designers for world markets. Tel. 444365.
Camera Talks Ltd
Slides and tapes on health & safety at work. (Avail on approval). 31 North Row, London, W1R 2EN
Tel. 01-463 0781.
Christians (Warehousing & Distribution)
London, Kenting & Danforth. 01-407 0880.
Express Companies Registration Ltd
For Ltd Companies, 35 City Rd. & C. 1598 3271.
IBM/Autotyping
A/typing, printing, mailing, Red Tape. 01-483 2379.
Intervention Video Ltd
Video films for rent, sale. Free list. 01-727 1453.
Investment Bulletin
For details of all other firms. 01-723 6045.
Lettroline—Estate 64134.
Personalised letters, leaflets, reports, etc.
Manpower Development Services Ltd
Specialised consultancy. Tel. 0253 34884.
Marcel Ltd
Recruitment and installation. 0384 80287.
Norman Science Personnel Services Ltd
Flexible accommodation address. SW1, 222 5463.
Office Installation Ltd
01-579 6771.
Typewriter & Furniture Hire, Sale, Service.
F.R.R. Corporate Development
Capital Raising, Takeover Advice. 828 2934.
Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.
180, Water Street, London, W1, 10036, 212 269 3100.
Welding Supplies Printed Circuit Boards
0223-311811. Conventional, PTH, Purchased.
Work and waste business printing.
Turn, offices and account. Tel. 836 6918.

AIR CONDITIONING, HEATING & OIL DISTRIBUTORS

Qualitair (Air Conditioning) Limited
Mainly Air Conditioning. 0795 75481.
Technicon Construction Services Ltd
Design and Fault Diagnosis. 01-488 0744.
White-Westinghouse (Air Conditioning)
Commercial and Domestic. Watford 29587.

ADVERTISING SERVICES

DESIGN, PRINT & GRAPHICS

Carfax Cards Ltd
Business & greeting card. 01-748 1122.
Designers for Business
Phone for leaflet of services. 01-437 0096.
Gale Melville Ltd
Conference aids, Presentation Folders, Promotional Gifts, Christmas Cards. 01-523 8121.
Leo Burnett Ltd
Sales and Award winners for Pears, Cadbury, Stouffer, Milt. The Times etc. 01-436 2424.
Middle East and Pan Gulf Advertising Consultants
01-724 0832.
Printing Administration Ltd
Advice, Production, Storage. 01-928 1882.
Team Creative (Advertising, Artwork, Design and Print) Ltd
01-636 7778. Top quality design studio.

BUSINESS GIFTS & PROMOTIONAL SERVICES

Augusta Gift Products Ltd
Printed gift packs 500 min. 04368 2553.
Bourne Publishing Ltd
Free Catalogues, 1,000 + gifts. 049 87 80282.
Eik & Co. Limited
China, gifts & silver. 01-479 8921.
E.M.C. The Promotional Pen People
01-345 8421. Advertising pens—All prices.
Imperial Promotions Business Gifts Ltd
Exclusive gifts, Christmas cards. 01-608 7167/8.
Incentive Materials Limited
Badges, key rings, pens, etc. 01-223 8288.

BUSINESS TRAVEL

Business & Holiday Travel Ltd
Conf. & group travel experts. 01-839 4114.
Westminster Consultants Services N.E.
Visas and legislation. 01-221 6882/3.

CATERING—PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL

City Cooks
Catering at its best. 01-735 4129, 407 500/510.
Gastronome
Delicious food for all occasions. 01-242 8997.
High Table Management
Dinner and staff canteen. London, 248 1703.
Mercantile Catering Service Ltd
Westend Road, Bourne End, Bucks. 08285 22844.
Roberts and Riley
How do you want your better food? 228 2384.
CLEANING
CareTakers Cleaning & Maintenance
303 Covent Rd, London EC1, 01-218 2578.
Clean World (Office Cleaning) Ltd
Offices, floors, carpets, windows. 01-889 4310.
Initial Service Cleaners Ltd
Daily Office/Facility Cleaning. 0707 44541.
RGO Nationwide Cleaning Services
Office, Industrial, 10/16 Cole St, SE1, 01-407 2843.
Saffron Office Cleaning Services Ltd
10 Wigmore Street, W1, 01-486 2917.
West End Cleaning Services Ltd
Office & commercial cleaning. 01-482 2263/7522.

COACH HIRE

Berkleyhire Transport Co
Luxury coaches for all occasions. 303 8303.
International Coach Lines Ltd
Private contract hire. 684 9472. Tel. 949898.
Turner Passengers Transport Ltd
U.K. & Continental coach hire. 01-278 4638.

COMPUTING SERVICES

Bartel (Bartel) Ltd
Complete business solutions. 01-890 1414.
Computing (Analysts & Programmers)
Contract Staff. 01-222 8722. Tel. 894364.
Douglas Moore
Est. 1957. 549 2121. Payroll, accounts, ledger, analysis, design, programming, Beckman, I.D.E.N. Swindon, Southampton, Wembley.
JDB Associates
Office & commercial. The Problem Solvers. 01-388 4523.
Mascom Systems Ltd
For business computers. 01-724 2638 & 021-707 8555.
Systems Technology Consultants
Impartial advice and support. 0585 52911.
Wang (U.K.) Ltd
Every computer a perfect fit.

CONTRACT HIRE, RENTAL, LEASING

Electronic Cash Registers
Shirley Poles Systems. 01-388 1844.
Lipson Cash Registers Ltd
Rent 1 or 500. Conserve Capital. 01-723 8081.
DELIVERY MESSENGER SERVICES
Chipsie Air Courier (UK) Ltd
In door to door couriers. 01-727 0537.
Delta
1/2 mile messenger. 951 6666. Car hire. 855 8248.
Inter-City Couriers
London & UK. International. Tel. 01-439 9141.
London & City Computer Couriers
Express service. Any distance. 01-250 0089.
Yellow Express Dispatch Services
Motorcycles, Taxis & Radio Cars. 841 4914.

DIRECT MAIL SERVICES

Hamilton Advertising Services Ltd
Printing and Direct Mail services. 464 6917.
R.L. Folk & Co. Ltd
204-204 St. James's Rd, SE1, 01-237 4921.

EXECUTIVE AIR CHARTER

Aeroplan Executive Aviation
Aircraft and helicopter. 24 hour. 01-583 8522.
A.T.S. Aercharter Ltd
(Stockport) Airport, Camberley, Surrey. 0252-87401.
B-Jet Executive Charter Ltd
Raton Jet, Helicopter. 24 hrs. 01-353 9744.
Executive Air Charter
24 hour services. London airports. 01-812 2245.

FREIGHT FORWARDING & SHIPPING

Anglo Pacific Shipping Ltd
Far East, Australasia. 01-969 8201.
Baxters Hoare Shipping Ltd
Worldwide groupage air freight. 01-407 4455.
Gulf Services Limited
Middle East Air Freight. Hatfield 65447/8.
Houtis Ltd
We Care Worldwide—Shipping. 01-876 7676.
To the Far East. 01854 4602. Telex 8812305.

GARDENING/FLOREST/LANDSCAPING

Knowles Mads
Fruit cages garden/sports nets. 0308 24342.

MARKETING RESEARCH

Business Planning Research Ltd
Industrial M/P Consultancy. 01-433 0688.
Fieldwork International Limited
UK & Worldwide Market Res. 01-839 6148.
Technique & Medical Studies
International Research & Consultants.
01-724 0811.

MORTGAGE BROKERS & INSURANCE

Chamberlain Michael
The Outer Temple, Strand WC2 353 4548.
Charterhouse Enterprises
Reform Comm. Funds, 124 Victoria St, SW1 85B 5292.
Helm Assurance Ltd
Life and Pension Brokers BIMA. 01-637 3031.
Mortgage Brokers Ltd
CMB mortgages, remortgages, top-ups. 01-346 4653.
Public Servants Housing and Finance Association
Mortgages available. Phone 01-236 6638.

NEWS DELIVERY SERVICES

James Yarnell & Co. Ltd
Newspapers delivered promptly. 407 8267.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

ABG Business Machines Ltd
New—Used Typewriters Hire—Buy. 01-835 4908.
Black Arrow
Complete office furniture and partitions. 01-572 7203.
East Central Business Machines Ltd
Electronic & Memory Typewriters. 700 7118/9.
Energy Beams Ltd
Unique beam imaging. 04538 77285.
Farnham Office Equipment Ltd
Secretaries & Memory Typewriters. 01-250 2338.
Intercept (Contract Printing) Ltd
Office Furniture Specialist. 01-404 0366.
R. R. Giffiths & Sons
Stocks for immediate delivery. 01-594 2364/2588.
Supreme Typewriter Wordprocessing
Sales, service, leasing. 01-637 3980.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Arora & Beer Photographic Services Ltd
1st class lab. 12 Savile Row, W1, 01-437 2887.
PORTABLE BUILDINGS
Millicables & Millicables Buildings
280/281/283. Tel. 817631.

PRINTERS: COMMERCIAL

Cable Printers and Typesetters
Colour, General & City Work. W1, 434 1374.
Kall-Kall Printing
01-640 3222 for your nearest print and copy.
KWT Printing Services Ltd
Litho-Print & BM Typing. 01-240 2062.
Litho-Print & BM Typing. 01-250 2338.
Helpful, professional, general printers, EC2.
Surrey Graphics Ltd
Typesetting/Designers, Dorking, Surrey. 890177.
186 Camden Rd, W.8. 01-727 2728.
The Trade Printing Company
24 hr. service with quality in EC1. 250 1044.

SECURITY SERVICES

C.A.S.E. Ltd
Currency processing and surveillance camera. 01-727 68203.
E.S. Electronic Locking Systems Ltd
Security—Fire Door Access Control. 278 2181.
Fire Door Access Control. 278 2181.
H. S. Jackson & Son (Fencing) Limited
Security chain link fencing. Estimates for supply and erection free (023 375) 393.

SIGN SERVICES

Barclay Signs
A Service in Visual Communication. 839 9111.

TELEX & ANSWERING MACHINE SERVICES

Modelcom
PC answered, overnight purchase. 01-666 8215 or 03745 58044.
Anastatic-Codes A Phone Ltd
PC answered, overnight purchase. Sale or rental. 01-242 2451.
Business Bureau Ltd
All services and fax. TA member. 748 5094.
Global Telex Relay Services
Tel. 0245 83521. Telex 985801. Glaxo G.
Grover International Telex Services
Telex Bureau Worldwide. 24 hrs. 01-648 8677.
Phone-Mate Ltd (P.O. approved)
Euro/National sales/service. 01-481 0889.
UK Telex Systems Ltd
International 24 hr. telex relay. 353 5581.
Rapid Telex Services
Transmission/translation. Accounts/Via. 01-648 8677.
Robophone
PO app'd tel. ans. net. 01-689 2144.
Telecommunications Ltd
Cordless radio phones. 01-450 9365-6.
UKB Telex Service
Tel. 01-261 9164. Branches: Glasgow, Leeds, Bristol.

TRANSLATION SERVICE

International Translation Services (1980) Ltd
France, Law, Technical, Adv. 01-460 2921.
ATA Translations & Interpreting Ltd
Best quality in central London. 01-383 1792.
Berlitz School of Languages
321 Oxford Street, London W1, 01-829 7360.
Eurotrans Ltd
Tel. 01-251 1251. Telex 25850.
Global Translations Ltd
Tel. 0245 80521. Telex 995801. Glaxo G.
Office & Technical Translations Ltd
Technical & Comm. Transl. 97 St. John St, EC1, 01-253 0621. Telex 24742.
Tel. Translations & International Print Ltd
Tel. 01-261 9164. Branches: Glasgow, Leeds, Bristol.
15-19 Kingsway, WCB2 6UU. 01-240 5381. Telex 23209.
TTI Manchester
130 Royal Exchange, St. Anne's Square, M2 7BY. 01-632 8339. Telex 377232.
TTI Newcastle
St. Nicholas Chambers, Amen Corner, NE1 1PE. (0632) 26980. Telex 377231.
TTI Nottingham
22 Bury St. NG7 4DT. (0602) 700848. Telex 377232.
Transistat Limited
Translators and interpreters. 01-381 0567/8/9/0.
UK & US Translations
828 3262. Tel. 256680. All languages/belts.
VENDING
Drinkmaster Ltd
Sales, service, nationwide distributor. 01-837 2828.
Taylorvend
Machines, ingredients, service. Greater London. 624 3240.
Taylorvend (Suppliers & Consultants)
Machines, ingredients, operators. 824 3240.
Wittenburg Automat Limited
Vending Hse., Mill Lane, Croydon. 01-886 4021.

WORD PROCESSING

Business Development Services
Personal A4 Ltrs from only 15p. 0303-892540.
J.T. Wordprocessing Ltd
For All Word-Processing Needs. 248-3233.
J.T. Wordprocessing Ltd
W1 Employment & Typing Bureau. 387 7830.
Keywords Specialist W.P. Bureau
Gulf Services Limited
All W.P. supplies & accessories. 0703 25062.
Phillips Word Processing
Free Demonstrations. SW1, 01-934 9186.
The Word Processing Staff Agency
01-405 7118 Staff, Typing Service.
Wang (UK) Ltd
No. 1 Supplier W.P. Systems. 01-486 0200.
Wordpress—the other way to type.
For a demonstration ring—
London 01-487 0822.
Reading & South West 0734 584411.
Croydon & South East 01-680 7550.
Birmingham & Midlands 021 707 7230.
Manchester & North West 061 962 9441.
Leeds & North East 0532 444141.
Scotland 031 225 9751.
Ireland 091 668444.
second Dublin 668444.

HOME & PERSONAL SERVICES

Albany Liners, Wharfedale & Rits Discount Store
151, Houshold goods. W1, 487 4105.
Chimney Sweep Cleaning & Repair Specialists
From rugs to tapestries. 01-226 0144.
Caroline Body
Beauty advice, styling, tanning. 01-722 7808.
Charmancy Carpets
Finest quality large stocks, low prices. 01-405 0453.
Parvian Carpets & Rugs
24 Chertsey St., Guildford, Surrey. 0483 502677.
Thames Carpet Cleaning & Restoration
Baker Carpet Cleaning & Repair Specialists
From rugs to tapestries. 01-226 0144.
Caroline Body
Beauty advice, styling, tanning. 01-722 7808.
Charmancy Carpets
Finest quality large stocks, low prices. 01-405 0453.
Parvian Carpets & Rugs
24 Chertsey St., Guildford, Surrey. 0483 502677.
Thames Carpet Cleaning & Restoration
Baker Carpet Cleaning & Repair Specialists
From rugs to tapestries. 01-226 0144.

ANTIQUE

David Hinchings
Swansea/Nantgarw Pottery (0633) 65511.
Emmanuel Antiques
Finest antique furniture of art. 493 4350.
George Johnson Antiques
Fine English furniture, 18th C. 228 3119.
John French Antique Carriage Clocks
Largest stock of antique carriages. 485 9878.
Linnell Antiques
Portrait Miniatures, W1, 629 5314.
R. R. Giffiths & Sons
Antique and Collectors Fairs. 1st Thurs of month. 75 Blandford.
The Hinton Gallery
Speciality 19th cent. paintings. 0293 882417.
Touchwood Antiques Limited, Stone-on-the-Wold
Early oak, etc. Touchwood wax. (0451) 30321.
BATHROOMS & EQUIPMENT
British Bathroom Centre
802 Seven Stars Rd, N15 01-602 6686-8493.
C. P. Hart & Sons
Bathrooms, Tiles, Marbles, etc. SE1 01-928 5665.

BOOKS

J. Ash (Rare Books)
First Editions, antique maps, prints. 626 2958.
First Editions, antique maps, prints. 626 2958.
First Editions, antique maps, prints. 626 2958.
First Editions, antique maps, prints. 626 2958.
First Editions, antique maps, prints. 626 2958.
First Editions, antique maps, prints. 626 2958.
First Editions, antique maps, prints. 626 2958.
First Editions, antique maps, prints. 626 2958.

CHARITY

Council and Care for the Elderly
Nursing home care and advice. 01-821 1624.
CLOTHES CARE & HAND LAUNDRY
Chalfont Cleaners & Dyers Ltd
London—We will dry for you. 01-835 7319.
Lewins & Wynn Ltd
23/15 Euston Road, Chelsea, SW3, 01-589 5790.
W590, who claim to a standard—not to a price and collect and deliver in West End area.
Marie Blanche Ltd
Antique, costume, personal laundry. 01-882 0151.
The Mayfair Laundry Ltd
Laundry & cleaning—var. service. 01-892 3041.
The Wiltshire of Chelsea
23/15 Euston Road, Chelsea, SW3, 01-589 5797.
Superior hand laundering service with hand-finishing.

COLLECTORS

Anglo Gold & Silver Exchange (Northern) Ltd
Gold/Silver coins, medals, etc. 0604 31913.
Balfour Reproduction Services Manufacturers
W590, who claim to a standard—not to a price and collect and deliver in West End area.
Marie Blanche Ltd
Antique, costume, personal laundry. 01-882 0151.
The Mayfair Laundry Ltd
Laundry & cleaning—var. service. 01-892 3041.
The Wiltshire of Chelsea
23/15 Euston Road, Chelsea, SW3, 01-589 5797.
Superior hand laundering service with hand-finishing.

CURTAINS, CARPETS & UPHOLSTERY CLEANERS

Cross Curtains, Carpets & Upholstery Cleaning Services
Curtains reproofed and repaired. 01-985 2201.
Curtain Cleaning Services
Takes down reproofing—see service. 01-821 8691.
Curtainmaster Commercial & Industrial
Best quality in central London. 01-640 2212.
Lewins & Wynn Ltd
23/15 Euston Road, Chelsea, SW3, 01-589 5797.
W590, who claim to a standard—not to a price and collect and deliver in West End area.
Marie Blanche Ltd
Antique, costume, personal laundry. 01-882 0151.
The Mayfair Laundry Ltd
Laundry & cleaning—var. service. 01-892 3041.
The Wiltshire of Chelsea
23/15 Euston Road, Chelsea, SW3, 01-589 5797.
Superior hand laundering service with hand-finishing.

DRESSMAKING/TAILORING

Armstrong's Dress Designers
Silk originals/wedding dresses 0865 46905.
Kathryn Designs
Create your own exclusive style. 01-693 9539.
Your fashion ideas interpreted 422 2388.
FURNISHINGS
Gargland Italian Furniture Ltd
Largest selection, 289 High Holborn, London.
Pearl Furniture Workshops
Designers/Restorers to Order. 01-409 3189.
Tussock Ltd (Import/Export Furniture)
Hole, Desks 339 Finchley Rd, NW3 794 8363.
HOME ENTERTAINMENTS
Thomas Hentz Music in the Home
The Doyen of H-F Music. 01-229 2077.
Video Markets
Largest specialist H-F/video retailer in the UK.
For nearest branch 0923 27737.
Reg Wab Entertainment
Children's party people. Games, prizes, magic, etc. 01-575 1895.

INTERIOR & EXTERIOR

Byrnie (Wallpapers) Ltd
Fabric & Wallpapering specialists. 852 4737.
Contract and Maintenance Services Ltd
Reproof, conversion, alteration. 0534 354241.
Linda Designs
Superior lounges and dining areas. 402 1978.
Michael Ingham, PS/AD, Chartered Designer
Architectural planning, decoration. 01-584 8632.
Sheen Decorations Co
All building and decorating. SW14. 01-878 3400.
T. J. White Ltd
Build & dec. services in London. 730 2304.
Windowworks Unlimited
Complete service. Problem Ltd. 01-828 8181.

JEWELLERY

Bond's
Precious jewels and designs. Visit us at 153 New Bond St. 01-580 1523.
The Famous Richard Ogden Ring Room
28 Burlington Arcade, where you'll enjoy the same expert personal service whether your ring costs £15 or £15,000.
Tornelli Jewellers of Florence
Exclusive jewellery since 1389. 22 Old Bond St.
KITCHENS & EQUIPMENT
Singleton Furniture
Luxury custom made oak and mahogany. 024 363 118.
LIGHTING
Jaka-Son Lighting Centre
For the best in pendant lights. Tel. 01-485 4249.
Jonus Lighting and Antique Lighting
1670-1940 ring. 194 Westbourne Rd. 229 8866.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Charterhouse of London Musical Instruments Ltd
Brass & woodwind specialists. 01-250 0949.
Furniture Home & Brass
Second hand musical instruments. 01-240 3642.
ORIENTAL CARPETS & RUGS
Anglo Persian Carpet Company
Est. 1910. The Arcade, South Kensington SW1. 01-589 5316.
Baker Carpet Cleaning & Repair Specialists
From rugs to tapestries. 01-226 0144.
Caroline Body
Beauty advice, styling, tanning. 01-722 7808.
Charmancy Carpets
Finest quality large stocks, low prices. 01-405 0453.
Parvian Carpets & Rugs
24 Chertsey St., Guildford, Surrey. 0483 502677.
Thames Carpet Cleaning & Restoration
Baker Carpet Cleaning & Repair Specialists
From rugs to tapestries. 01-226 0144.

WEDDINGS/BRIDES

Jeon Gilbert of Frames & Flowers
Bridal accessories. 01-589 8225.
Bridal Accessories
Bridal accessories. 01-589 8225.
Bridal Accessories
Bridal accessories. 01-589 8225.
Bridal Accessories
Bridal accessories. 01-589 8225.

RECRUITMENT SERVICES

Accountancy Division
Allgemeine Agency, 437 8351. Permanent and Temp.
Allgemeine Agency
For top secretarial staff. 01-589 8225.
Bridal Accessories
Bridal accessories. 01-589 8225.
Bridal Accessories
Bridal accessories. 01-589 8225.
Bridal Accessories
Bridal accessories. 01-589 8225.

SHOE MAKERS

Dallas
Made to measure in a few days. 584 3321.

SPECIALISTS SERVICE

Chingford Scientific & Quantitative Kamale
180 Chingford Rd, LONDON. 01-529 0112.
The Federation of Personal Services
01-486 8294 for all approved agencies.
Business & Technical Services
Solicitors video games. 580 7348. Telex 892989.
H.R. Higgs (H.R. Higgs) Ltd
Specialists in fine coffee. 01-829 8918.
National Portraits Agency
Oil, pastel, drawings. 020 2525 560 4507.
Pewsey & Payne Ltd
124 Stone Street, SW1X 9PP. 01-730 9151.
Rede-Private Radio Dental Emergency Service
034 8345 Loco 5555 for 24 hr. treatment.
Royal Institute of British Architects
Tel. 01-405 5863.
The Coin Gallery
17 Walton St, W.3. 7-day trading. 01-589 3878.

CHARITABLE & BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS

Arthritis Care
Arthritis support for arthritis sufferers. 6, TS, Grosvenor Crescent, SW1, 01-235 0902.
British Sellers' Society
Sellers' Society for the Homeless.
Cancer Research Campaign
2 Carlton House, Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR.
Charity Shop (Emergency Shelter)
W590, who claim to a standard—not to a price and collect and deliver in West End area.
Marie Blanche Ltd
Antique, costume, personal laundry. 01-882 0151.
The Mayfair Laundry Ltd
Laundry & cleaning—var. service. 01-892 3041.
The Wiltshire of Chelsea
23/15 Euston Road, Chelsea, SW3, 01-589 5797.
Superior hand laundering service with hand-finishing.

CONSULTANTS

Accountancy & Legal Professions Section Ltd
EC2, 01-589 8225.
New Broad St, EC2, 588 3588.
Allgemeine Agency
For top secretarial staff. 01-589 8225.
Bridal Accessories
Bridal accessories. 01-589 8225.
Bridal Accessories
Bridal accessories. 01-589 8225.
Bridal Accessories
Bridal accessories. 01-589 8225.

DOMESTIC HELP

Mrs. Lines Emp. Agt
For domestic help. 01-337 4165.
Search Agency
Top private & company domestics. 01-730 8122.
Tel. 895 1653.

FASHION & BEAUTY

Della Collins
Beauty specialists. 19 Beauchamp Place, SW3, 581 1810.
Estimate Private Clinic
Cosmetic & general. 262 4422/1.
Julia Ketcher Beauty Centre
Experts in acne and electrolysis. 933 3424.
Levante (Shower) Clinic
23 Walton Street, SW1. 01-589 3302.
Tussock Ltd (Import/Export Furniture)
Hole, Desks 339 Finchley Rd, NW3 794 8363.

MANAGEMENT TRAINING COURSES

Abbridge Management College
Birmingham, Herts. 044-284 3491.
Bridal Accessories
Bridal accessories. 01-589 8225.
Bridal Accessories
Bridal accessories. 01-589 8225.
Bridal Accessories
Bridal accessories. 01-589 8225.

EXCLUSIVE ACCESSORIES

Alfred Dunhill Ltd
Exclusive personal possessions; luxury lighters, pens, watches, leather, fashion accessories and men's clothing, all unsurpassed in craftsmanship.
Julia Ketcher Beauty Centre
Experts in acne and electrolysis. 933 3424.
Levante (Shower) Clinic
23 Walton Street, SW1. 01-589 3302.
Tussock Ltd (Import/Export Furniture)
Hole, Desks 339 Finchley Rd, NW3 794 8363.

EXCLUSIVELY MALE

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

BAUCHI STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

TENDER NOTIFICATION LIGHT VEHICLES

Supply and delivery of Road Construction Plant to Bauchi State Agricultural Development Project (BSADP) in Bauchi Nigeria.

The Federal Government of Nigeria expects to receive a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) towards the cost of the BSADP and it is intended that proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contracts for which this invitation is issued. Payments will be made only upon approval by IBRD in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreement.

Category	Item	Quantity
1	1600-2000 cc Saloon Cars	25
2	1600-2000 cc Pick-up Trucks	90
2	Four Wheel Drive Long Wheel Base Pick-up	25

The following important conditions will apply:

- Bidders may quote for the supply of one or more complete categories.
- Bidders may only quote for the supply of Light Vehicles manufactured in member countries of the IBRD, Switzerland and Taiwan.
- A 15% margin of preference in Bid Evaluation will be allowed for plant and equipment manufactured in Nigeria.
- The Bidder must have an established Agent in Nigeria with fully equipped workshop facilities, comprehensive spares, warehouse and must carry out the Manufacturers warranty maintenance.

Bidding documents containing all instructions and specifications may be obtained from:

The Chief Engineer
B.S.A.D.P.
P.M.B. 0050
Bauchi State, Bauchi
Nigeria

Or, the Authorised office for distribution of bidding documents

B.A.S.R.A. Ltd.
110-111 Strand,
London
Tel. 01-836 8918
Telex: 24973

All applications for Bidding Documents must be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of £100 payable to:

B.A.S.R.A. Ltd.

Completed bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes to the office of the Chief Engineer, B.S.A.D.P. Bauchi by 1700 hrs SUNDAY, 30th AUGUST 1981

Bids will be opened in Public at the above office at 1100 hrs MONDAY, 31st AUGUST, 1981.

Programme Manager
B.S.A.D.P.

BAUCHI STATE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

TENDER NOTIFICATION TRUCKS AND EQUIPMENT

Supply and Delivery of Road Construction Plant to Bauchi State Agricultural Development Project (BSADP) in Bauchi, Nigeria.

The Federal Government of Nigeria expects to receive a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) towards the cost of the BSADP and it is intended that proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contracts for which this invitation is issued. Payments will be made only upon approval by IBRD in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Loan Agreement.

Category	Item	Description	Quantity
1	1	1600-2000 cc Saloon Car	5
2	1	Four-wheel drive, Long wheel base, Pick-up	15
3	1	Breakdown accident/recovery vehicle	1
4	1	56kw Agricultural Tractor	20
5	1	7,000 kg Truck Chassis Unit with mounted 4 cu. metre Tipping Body	10
6	1	Self-loading flat deck vehicle	5
7	1	15 Tonnes hydraulic crane	20
8	1	9,000 litre Water Bowser, with spray bar	2
9	1	4 Wheel drive mobile workshop units	5
10	1	Site Caravan Units	5
11	1	Concrete Mixer Units	10
12	1	Agricultural tipping trailers 3,000 Kg capacity	5
13	2	1,800 litre Water Bowser	20
14	1	Rubber Tyred Wheel Loader-Excavator	4
	1	Base Plate mounted Mobile Servicing Unit	5

The following important conditions will apply:

- Bidders may quote for the supply of one or more complete categories.
- Bidders may only quote for the supply of plant and equipment manufactured in member countries of the IBRD, Switzerland & Taiwan.
- A 15% margin of preference in Bid Evaluation will be allowed for Plant and Equipment manufactured in Nigeria.
- The Bidder must have an established Agent in Nigeria with fully equipped Workshop Facilities, Comprehensive Spares, Warehouse and must carry out the Manufacturers Warranty Maintenance.

Bidding documents containing all instructions and specifications may be obtained from:

The Chief Engineer, B.S.A.D.P., P.M.B. 0050

Bauchi State, Bauchi, Nigeria

Or the Authorised office for distribution of bidding documents:

B.A.S.R.A. Ltd., 110/111 Strand
London WC2 ROAA
Telephone: 01-836 8918
Telex: 24973

All applications for Bidding Documents must be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of £100 payable to:

B.A.S.R.A. Ltd.

Completed Bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes to the office of the Chief Engineer, B.S.A.D.P., Bauchi by 17.00 Hrs. SUNDAY, 30th AUGUST 1981.

Bids will be opened in Public at the above office at 11.00 Hrs. MONDAY, 31st AUGUST 1981.

Programme Manager
B.S.A.D.P.

Recruitment Opportunities

GREATER LONDON ARTS ASSOCIATION

wishes to appoint a

DIRECTOR

The Greater London Arts Association invites applications for the post of Director following Mr. David Pradey's appointment as Regional Director of the Arts Council of Great Britain.

The Association provides advisory and financial support to some 1,500 arts projects in Greater London from a current year budget of £1.3 million. This is a senior arts management post and candidates will need to combine a broad knowledge of the arts with skills in management and negotiation with government agencies, local government and the business community. The salary will match the responsibilities involved. A full job description and application form may be obtained by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope to:

The Chairman, Greater London Arts Association, 3 The Mount Square, London, NW3 6SU.
Closing date: 27 June.

CLUB MANAGER

A chance to join Hilton International and to be in one of Europe's top small discotheques. Apply with full CV and a photograph to:

A. Wilson,
Bachy International,
4 Harwood Rd., London SW6

STONE'S OF BELGRAVIA

WINE MERCHANTS
need enthusiastic assistants, aged between 20 and 30, to be in one of Europe's top small discotheques. Apply with full CV and a photograph to:

A. Wilson,
Bachy International,
4 Harwood Rd., London SW6

FOOD & BEVERAGE

MANAGER

For position in Saudi Arabia. Good salary, with large experience in catering, for large restaurant, hotel, club, or bar. Apply with full CV and a photograph to:

A. Wilson,
Bachy International,
4 Harwood Rd., London SW6

TRAINER ACCOUNTANT

C. 4250 + BENEFITS
Graduate for C. Accountants
City. Relevant degree preferred.

01-581 5101

KP PERSONNEL AGY

SALES EXECUTIVES

Required by established international co. Must have previous sales ability and live personality. Apply with full CV and a photograph to:

A. Wilson,
Bachy International,
4 Harwood Rd., London SW6

MANAGEMENT TRAINING

for 16-20 year olds. Apply with full CV and a photograph to:

A. Wilson,
Bachy International,
4 Harwood Rd., London SW6

BOYS AT

DULWICH

COLLEGE?

Within minutes of the College and West Dulwich Station. Modern town house, 4 bedrooms, large kitchen and living room, large bathroom, integral garage, private parking, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Apply with full CV and a photograph to:

A. Wilson,
Bachy International,
4 Harwood Rd., London SW6

QUEEN'S GATE

GARDENS, SW7

Beautiful 1st floor flat, 2nd floor flat, 3rd floor flat, 4th floor flat, 5th floor flat, 6th floor flat, 7th floor flat, 8th floor flat, 9th floor flat, 10th floor flat, 11th floor flat, 12th floor flat, 13th floor flat, 14th floor flat, 15th floor flat, 16th floor flat, 17th floor flat, 18th floor flat, 19th floor flat, 20th floor flat, 21st floor flat, 22nd floor flat, 23rd floor flat, 24th floor flat, 25th floor flat, 26th floor flat, 27th floor flat, 28th floor flat, 29th floor flat, 30th floor flat, 31st floor flat, 32nd floor flat, 33rd floor flat, 34th floor flat, 35th floor flat, 36th floor flat, 37th floor flat, 38th floor flat, 39th floor flat, 40th floor flat, 41st floor flat, 42nd floor flat, 43rd floor flat, 44th floor flat, 45th floor flat, 46th floor flat, 47th floor flat, 48th floor flat, 49th floor flat, 50th floor flat, 51st floor flat, 52nd floor flat, 53rd floor flat, 54th floor flat, 55th floor flat, 56th floor flat, 57th floor flat, 58th floor flat, 59th floor flat, 60th floor flat, 61st floor flat, 62nd floor flat, 63rd floor flat, 64th floor flat, 65th floor flat, 66th floor flat, 67th floor flat, 68th floor flat, 69th floor flat, 70th floor flat, 71st floor flat, 72nd floor flat, 73rd floor flat, 74th floor flat, 75th floor flat, 76th floor flat, 77th floor flat, 78th floor flat, 79th floor flat, 80th floor flat, 81st floor flat, 82nd floor flat, 83rd floor flat, 84th floor flat, 85th floor flat, 86th floor flat, 87th floor flat, 88th floor flat, 89th floor flat, 90th floor flat, 91st floor flat, 92nd floor flat, 93rd floor flat, 94th floor flat, 95th floor flat, 96th floor flat, 97th floor flat, 98th floor flat, 99th floor flat, 100th floor flat, 101st floor flat, 102nd floor flat, 103rd floor flat, 104th floor flat, 105th floor flat, 106th floor flat, 107th floor flat, 108th floor flat, 109th floor flat, 110th floor flat, 111th floor flat, 112th floor flat, 113th floor flat, 114th floor flat, 115th floor flat, 116th floor flat, 117th floor flat, 118th floor flat, 119th floor flat, 120th floor flat, 121st floor flat, 122nd floor flat, 123rd floor flat, 124th floor flat, 125th floor flat, 126th floor flat, 127th floor flat, 128th floor flat, 129th floor flat, 130th floor flat, 131st floor flat, 132nd floor flat, 133rd floor flat, 134th floor flat, 135th floor flat, 136th floor flat, 137th floor flat, 138th floor flat, 139th floor flat, 140th floor flat, 141st floor flat, 142nd floor flat, 143rd floor flat, 144th floor flat, 145th floor flat, 146th floor flat, 147th floor flat, 148th floor flat, 149th floor flat, 150th floor flat, 151st floor flat, 152nd floor flat, 153rd floor flat, 154th floor flat, 155th floor flat, 156th floor flat, 157th floor flat, 158th floor flat, 159th floor flat, 160th floor flat, 161st floor flat, 162nd floor flat, 163rd floor flat, 164th floor flat, 165th floor flat, 166th floor flat, 167th floor flat, 168th floor flat, 169th floor flat, 170th floor flat, 171st floor flat, 172nd floor flat, 173rd floor flat, 174th floor flat, 175th floor flat, 176th floor flat, 177th floor flat, 178th floor flat, 179th floor flat, 180th floor flat, 181st floor flat, 182nd floor flat, 183rd floor flat, 184th floor flat, 185th floor flat, 186th floor flat, 187th floor flat, 188th floor flat, 189th floor flat, 190th floor flat, 191st floor flat, 192nd floor flat, 193rd floor flat, 194th floor flat, 195th floor flat, 196th floor flat, 197th floor flat, 198th floor flat, 199th floor flat, 200th floor flat, 201st floor flat, 202nd floor flat, 203rd floor flat, 204th floor flat, 205th floor flat, 206th floor flat, 207th floor flat, 208th floor flat, 209th floor flat, 210th floor flat, 211th floor flat, 212th floor flat, 213th floor flat, 214th floor flat, 215th floor flat, 216th floor flat, 217th floor flat, 218th floor flat, 219th floor flat, 220th floor flat, 221st floor flat, 222nd floor flat, 223rd floor flat, 224th floor flat, 225th floor flat, 226th floor flat, 227th floor flat, 228th floor flat, 229th floor flat, 230th floor flat, 231st floor flat, 232nd floor flat, 233rd floor flat, 234th floor flat, 235th floor flat, 236th floor flat, 237th floor flat, 238th floor flat, 239th floor flat, 240th floor flat, 241st floor flat, 242nd floor flat, 243rd floor flat, 244th floor flat, 245th floor flat, 246th floor flat, 247th floor flat, 248th floor flat, 249th floor flat, 250th floor flat, 251st floor flat, 252nd floor flat, 253rd floor flat, 254th floor flat, 255th floor flat, 256th floor flat, 257th floor flat, 258th floor flat, 259th floor flat, 260th floor flat, 261st floor flat, 262nd floor flat, 263rd floor flat, 264th floor flat, 265th floor flat, 266th floor flat, 267th floor flat, 268th floor flat, 269th floor flat, 270th floor flat, 271st floor flat, 272nd floor flat, 273rd floor flat, 274th floor flat, 275th floor flat, 276th floor flat, 277th floor flat, 278th floor flat, 279th floor flat, 280th floor flat, 281st floor flat, 282nd floor flat, 283rd floor flat, 284th floor flat, 285th floor flat, 286th floor flat, 287th floor flat, 288th floor flat, 289th floor flat, 290th floor flat, 291st floor flat, 292nd floor flat, 293rd floor flat, 294th floor flat, 295th floor flat, 296th floor flat, 297th floor flat, 298th floor flat, 299th floor flat, 300th floor flat, 301st floor flat, 302nd floor flat, 303rd floor flat, 304th floor flat, 305th floor flat, 306th floor flat, 307th floor flat, 308th floor flat, 309th floor flat, 310th floor flat, 311th floor flat, 312th floor flat, 313th floor flat, 314th floor flat, 315th floor flat, 316th floor flat, 317th floor flat, 318th floor flat, 319th floor flat, 320th floor flat, 321st floor flat, 322nd floor flat, 323rd floor flat, 324th floor flat, 325th floor flat, 326th floor flat, 327th floor flat, 328th floor flat, 329th floor flat, 330th floor flat, 331st floor flat, 332nd floor flat, 333rd floor flat, 334th floor flat, 335th floor flat, 336th floor flat, 337th floor flat, 338th floor flat, 339th floor flat, 340th floor flat, 341st floor flat, 342nd floor flat, 343rd floor flat, 344th floor flat, 345th floor flat, 346th floor flat, 347th floor flat, 348th floor flat, 349th floor flat, 350th floor flat, 351st floor flat, 352nd floor flat, 353rd floor flat, 354th floor flat, 355th floor flat, 356th floor flat, 357th floor flat, 358th floor flat, 359th floor flat, 360th floor flat, 361st floor flat, 362nd floor flat, 363rd floor flat, 364th floor flat, 365th floor flat, 366th floor flat, 367th floor flat, 368th floor flat, 369th floor flat, 370th floor flat, 371st floor flat, 372nd floor flat, 373rd floor flat, 374th floor flat, 375th floor flat, 376th floor flat, 377th floor flat, 378th floor flat, 379th floor flat, 380th floor flat, 381st floor flat, 382nd floor flat, 383rd floor flat, 384th floor flat, 385th floor flat, 386th floor flat, 387th floor flat, 388th floor flat, 389th floor flat, 390th floor flat, 391st floor flat, 392nd floor flat, 393rd floor flat, 394th floor flat, 395th floor flat, 396th floor flat, 397th floor flat, 398th floor flat, 399th floor flat, 400th floor flat, 401st floor flat, 402nd floor flat, 403rd floor flat, 404th floor flat, 405th floor flat, 406th floor flat, 407th floor flat, 408th floor flat, 409th floor flat, 410th floor flat, 411th floor flat, 412th floor flat, 413th floor flat, 414th floor flat, 415th floor flat, 416th floor flat, 417th floor flat, 418th floor flat, 419th floor flat, 420th floor flat, 421st floor flat, 422nd floor flat, 423rd floor flat, 424th floor flat, 425th floor flat, 426th floor flat, 427th floor flat, 428th floor flat, 429th floor flat, 430th floor flat, 431st floor flat, 432nd floor flat, 433rd floor flat, 434th floor flat, 435th floor flat, 436th floor flat, 437th floor flat, 438th floor flat, 439th floor flat, 440th floor flat, 441st floor flat, 442nd floor flat, 443rd floor flat, 444th floor flat, 445th floor flat, 446th floor flat, 447th floor flat, 448th floor flat, 449th floor flat, 450th floor flat, 451st floor flat, 452nd floor flat, 453rd floor flat, 454th floor flat, 455th floor flat, 456th floor flat, 457th floor flat, 458th floor flat, 459th floor flat, 460th floor flat, 461st floor flat, 462nd floor flat, 463rd floor flat, 464th floor flat, 465th floor flat, 466th floor flat, 467th floor flat, 468th floor flat, 469th floor flat, 470th floor flat, 471st floor flat, 472nd floor flat, 473rd floor flat, 474th floor flat, 475th floor flat, 476th floor flat, 477th floor flat, 478th floor flat, 479th floor flat, 480th floor flat, 481st floor flat, 482nd floor flat, 483rd floor flat, 484th floor flat, 485th floor flat, 486th floor flat, 487th floor flat, 488th floor flat, 489th floor flat, 490th floor flat, 491st floor flat, 492nd floor flat, 493rd floor flat, 494th floor flat, 495th floor flat, 496th floor flat, 497th floor flat, 498th floor flat, 499th floor flat, 500th floor flat, 501st floor flat, 502nd floor flat, 503rd floor flat, 504th floor flat, 505th floor flat, 506th floor flat, 507th floor flat, 508th floor flat, 509th floor flat, 510th floor flat, 511th floor flat, 512th floor flat, 513th floor flat, 514th floor flat, 515th floor flat, 516th floor flat, 517th floor flat, 518th floor flat, 519th floor flat, 520th floor flat, 521st floor flat, 522nd floor flat, 523rd floor flat, 524th floor flat, 525th floor flat, 526th floor flat, 527th floor flat, 528th floor flat, 529th floor flat, 530th floor flat, 531st floor flat, 532nd floor flat, 533rd floor flat, 534th floor flat, 535th floor flat, 536th floor flat, 537th floor flat, 538th floor flat, 539th floor flat, 540th floor flat, 541st floor flat, 542nd floor flat, 543rd floor flat, 544th floor flat, 545th floor flat, 546th floor flat, 547th floor flat, 548th floor flat, 549th floor flat, 550th floor flat, 551st floor flat, 552nd floor flat, 553rd floor flat, 554th floor flat, 555th floor flat, 556th floor flat, 557th floor flat, 558th floor flat, 559th floor flat, 560th floor flat, 561st floor flat, 562nd floor flat, 563rd floor flat, 564th floor flat, 565th floor flat, 566th floor flat, 567th floor flat, 568th floor flat, 569th floor flat, 570th floor flat, 571st floor flat, 572nd floor flat, 573rd floor flat, 574th floor flat, 575th floor flat, 576th floor flat, 577th floor flat, 578th floor flat, 579th floor flat, 580th floor flat, 581st floor flat, 582nd floor flat, 583rd floor flat, 584th floor flat, 585th floor flat, 586th floor flat, 587th floor flat, 588th floor flat, 589th floor flat, 590th floor flat, 591st floor flat, 592nd floor flat, 593rd floor flat, 594th floor flat, 595th floor flat, 596th floor flat, 597th floor flat, 598th floor flat, 599th floor flat, 600th floor flat, 601st floor flat, 602nd floor flat, 603rd floor flat, 604th floor flat, 605th floor flat, 606th floor flat, 607th floor flat, 608th floor flat, 609th floor flat, 610th floor flat, 611th floor flat, 612th floor flat, 613th floor flat, 614th floor flat, 615th floor flat, 616th floor flat, 617th floor flat, 618th floor flat, 619th floor flat, 620th floor flat, 621st floor flat, 622nd floor flat, 623rd floor flat, 624th floor flat, 625th floor flat, 626th floor flat, 627th floor flat, 628th floor flat, 629th floor flat, 630th floor flat, 631st floor flat, 632nd floor flat, 633rd floor flat, 634th floor flat, 635th floor flat, 636th floor flat, 637th floor flat, 638th floor flat, 639th floor flat, 640th floor flat, 641st floor flat, 642nd floor flat, 643rd floor flat, 644th floor flat, 645th floor flat, 646th floor flat, 647th floor flat, 648th floor flat, 649th floor flat, 650th floor flat, 651st floor flat, 652nd floor flat, 653rd floor flat, 654th floor flat, 655th floor flat, 656th floor flat, 657th floor flat, 658th floor flat, 659th floor flat, 660th floor flat, 661st floor flat, 662nd floor flat, 663rd floor flat, 664th floor flat, 665th floor flat, 666th floor flat, 667th floor flat, 668th floor flat, 669th floor flat, 670th floor flat, 671st floor flat, 672nd floor flat, 673rd floor flat, 674th floor flat, 675th floor flat, 676th floor flat, 677th floor flat, 678th floor flat, 679th floor flat, 680th floor flat, 681st floor flat, 682nd floor flat, 683rd floor flat, 684th floor flat, 685th floor flat, 686th floor flat, 687th floor flat, 688th floor flat, 689th floor flat, 690th floor flat, 691st floor flat, 692nd floor flat, 693rd floor flat, 694th floor flat, 695th floor flat, 696th floor flat, 697th floor flat, 698th floor flat, 699th floor flat, 700th floor flat, 701st floor flat, 702nd floor flat, 703rd floor flat, 704th floor flat, 705th floor flat, 706th floor flat, 707th floor flat, 708th floor flat, 709th floor flat, 710th floor flat, 711th floor flat, 712th floor flat, 713th floor flat, 714th floor flat, 715th floor flat, 716th floor flat, 717th floor flat, 718th floor flat, 719th floor flat, 720th floor flat, 721st floor flat, 722nd floor flat, 723rd floor flat, 724th floor flat, 725th floor flat, 726th floor flat, 727th floor flat, 728th floor flat, 729th floor flat, 730th floor flat, 731st floor flat, 732nd floor flat, 733rd floor flat, 734th floor flat, 735th floor flat, 736th floor flat, 737th floor flat, 738th floor flat, 739th floor flat, 740th floor flat, 741st floor flat, 742nd floor flat, 743rd floor flat, 744th floor flat, 745th floor flat, 746th floor flat, 747th floor flat, 748th floor flat, 749th floor flat, 750th floor flat, 751st floor flat, 752nd floor flat, 753rd floor flat, 754th floor flat, 755th floor flat, 756th floor flat, 757th floor flat, 758th floor flat, 759th floor flat, 760th floor flat, 761st floor flat, 762nd floor flat, 763rd floor flat, 764th floor flat, 765th floor flat, 766th floor flat, 767th floor flat, 768th floor flat, 769th floor flat, 770th floor flat, 771st floor flat, 772nd floor flat, 773rd floor flat, 774th floor flat, 775th floor flat, 776th floor flat, 777th floor flat, 778th floor flat, 779th floor flat, 780th floor flat, 781st floor flat, 782nd floor flat, 783rd floor flat, 784th floor flat, 785th floor flat, 786th floor flat, 787th floor flat, 788th floor flat, 789th floor flat, 790th floor flat, 791st floor flat, 792nd floor flat, 793rd floor flat, 794th floor flat, 795th floor flat, 796th floor flat, 797th floor flat, 798th floor flat, 799th floor flat, 800th floor flat, 801st floor flat, 802nd floor flat, 803rd floor flat, 804th floor flat, 805th floor flat, 806th floor flat, 807th floor flat, 808th floor flat, 809th floor flat, 810th floor flat, 811th floor flat, 812th floor flat, 813th floor flat, 814th floor flat, 815th floor flat, 816th floor flat, 817th floor flat, 818th floor flat, 819th floor flat, 820th floor flat, 821st floor flat, 822nd floor flat, 823rd floor flat, 824th floor flat, 825th floor flat, 826th floor flat, 827th floor flat, 828th floor flat, 829th floor flat, 830th floor flat, 831st floor flat, 832nd floor flat, 833rd floor flat, 834th floor flat, 835th floor flat, 836th floor flat, 837th floor flat, 838th floor flat, 839th floor flat, 840th floor flat, 841st floor flat, 842nd floor flat, 843rd floor flat, 844th floor flat, 845th floor flat, 846th floor flat, 847th floor flat, 848th floor flat, 849th floor flat, 850th floor flat, 851st floor flat, 852nd floor flat, 853rd floor flat, 854th floor flat, 855th floor flat, 856th floor flat, 857th floor flat, 858th floor flat, 859th floor flat, 860th floor flat, 861st floor flat, 862nd floor flat, 863rd floor flat, 864th floor flat, 865th floor flat, 866th floor flat, 867th floor flat, 868th floor flat, 869th floor flat, 870th floor flat, 871st floor flat, 872nd floor flat, 873rd floor flat, 874th floor flat, 875th floor flat, 876th floor flat, 877th floor flat, 878th floor flat, 879th floor flat, 880th floor flat, 881st floor flat, 882nd floor flat, 883rd floor flat, 884th floor flat, 885th floor flat, 886th floor flat, 887th floor flat, 888th floor flat, 889th floor flat, 890th floor flat, 891st floor flat, 892nd floor flat, 893rd floor flat, 894th floor flat, 895th floor flat, 896th floor flat, 897th floor flat, 898th floor flat, 899th floor flat, 900th floor flat, 901st floor flat, 902nd floor flat, 903rd floor flat, 904th floor flat, 905th floor flat, 906th floor flat, 907th floor flat, 908th floor flat, 909th floor flat, 910th floor flat, 911th floor flat, 912th floor flat, 913th floor flat, 914th floor flat, 915th floor flat, 916th floor flat, 917th floor flat, 918th floor flat, 919th floor flat, 920th floor flat, 921st floor flat, 922nd floor flat, 923rd floor flat, 924th floor flat, 925th floor flat, 926th floor flat, 927th floor flat, 928th floor flat, 929th floor flat, 930th floor flat, 931st floor flat, 932nd floor flat, 933rd floor flat, 934th floor flat, 935th floor flat, 936th floor flat, 937th floor flat, 938th floor flat, 939th floor flat, 940th floor flat, 941st floor flat, 942nd floor flat, 943rd floor flat, 944th floor flat, 945th floor flat, 946th floor flat, 947th floor flat, 948th floor flat, 949th floor flat, 950th floor flat, 951st floor flat,

